



NINETEENTH YEAR, NO. 6.

MILWAUKEE, JUNE, 1894.

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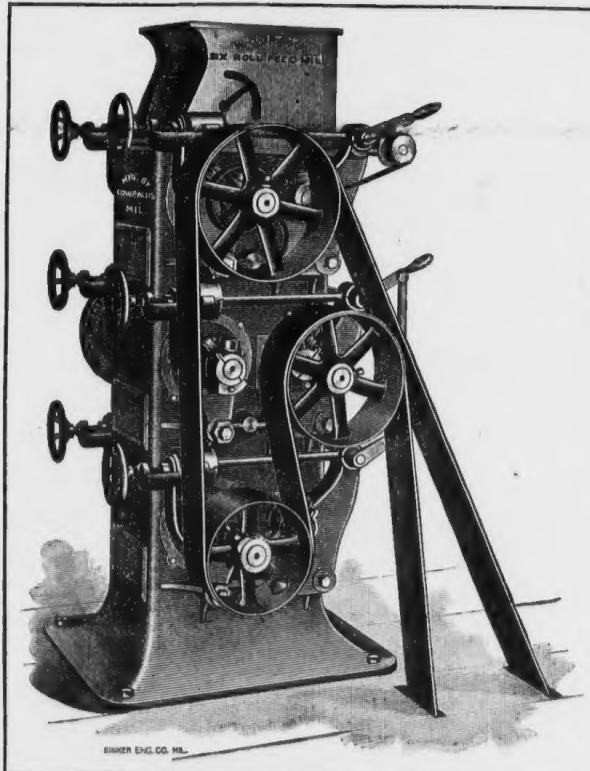
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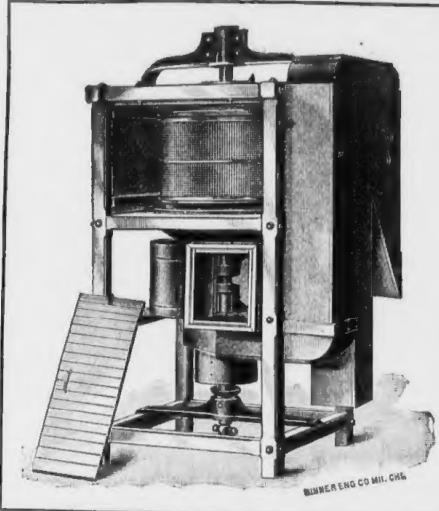
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VALIDITY OF WAREHOUSE LAWS. IN the thirteenth article of the constitution of the State of Illinois, adopted in 1870, all elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property be kept separate or not, were declared to be public warehouses, and it was made the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to give full effect to that article of the constitution. By an act approved April 25, 1871, and entitled "An act to regulate public warehouses and the warehousing and inspection of grain, and to give effect to article 13 of the constitution of the state," the legislature of Illinois provided that those who conducted such public warehouses located in cities containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants, should procure licenses and should give bond conditioned for compliance with the law, prescribed maximum rates for storing and handling grain, and declared certain penalties for the failure to procure licenses. The validity of this law was upheld by the Supreme Court of Illinois. And that judgment was affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court.

In June, 1888, the legislature of the State of New York passed an act entitled "An act to regulate the fees and charges for elevating, trimming, receiving, weighing, and discharging grain by means of floating and stationary elevators and warehouses in this State," whereby maximum charges were fixed for elevating, receiving, weighing and discharging grain, when the business was carried on in a city containing 130,000 inhabitants or upwards, and penalties imposed for disregard of the provisions of the statute. The owner of an elevator in the city of Buffalo was indicted, found guilty and sentenced in the Superior Court of Buffalo, for exacting charges for elevating grain in excess of the statutory rates. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, which affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court of Buffalo.

The legislature of the State

of North Dakota, by an act approved March 7, 1891, and entitled "An act to regulate grain warehouses and the weighing and handling of grain, and defining the duties of the railroad commissioners in relation thereto" enacted, in the fourth section thereof, that "all buildings, elevators or warehouses in this state, erected and operated, or which may hereafter be erected and operated by any person or persons, association, co-partnership, corporation or trust, for the purpose of buying, selling, storing, shipping, or handling grain for profit, are hereby declared public warehouses, and the person or persons, association, co-partnership, or trust, owning or operating said building or buildings, elevator or elevators, warehouse or warehouses, which are now or may hereafter be located or doing business within this state, as above described, whether said owners or operators reside within this state or not, are public warehouse-men within the meaning of this act, and none of the provisions of this act shall be construed so as to permit discrimination with reference to the buying, receiving and handling of grain of standard grades, or in regard to parties offering such grain for sale, storage, or handling at such public warehouses, while the same are in operation." And in the fifth section: "That the proprietor, lessee, or manager of any public warehouse or elevator in this state shall file with the railroad commissioners of the state a bond to the state of North Dakota, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by said commissioners of railroads, in the penal sum of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$75,000, in the discretion of said commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of duty as public warehouse men, and a compliance with all the laws of the state in relation thereto." The charges for storing and handling of grain shall not be greater than the following schedule: For receiving, elevating, insuring, delivering, and twenty days' storage, two cents per bushel. Storage rates after the first twenty days, one-

half cent for each fifteen days or fraction thereof, and shall not exceed five cents for six months. The grain shall be kept insured at the expense of the warehouse-men for the benefit of the owner." And by the twelfth section it is provided that: "Any person, firm or association, or any representative thereof, who shall fail to do and keep the requirements as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and be liable in addition thereto to imprisonment for not more than one year in the state penitentiary, at the discretion of the court. "In October, 1891, in the district court of the second judicial district of the state of North Dakota, the validity of this statute was sustained; and the judgment of that court was, on error, duly affirmed by the supreme court of the state.—U. S. Supreme Court, Rep. 860.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

The following special telegram to the Chicago Inter Ocean, dated New York, June 15, R. G. Dunn & Co's. Weekly Review of Trade says: "The strike of bituminous coal miners will end Monday whenever the authority and advice of the general organization can end it, and there is little room to doubt that the coal famine will then begin to abate. Some time must elapse, however, before supplies of fuel will enable all works to resume that have no other reason for suspending production. The actual output of pig iron for the week ending June 1, was only 62,517 tons, against 126,792 for that ending April 1, and 174,029 a year ago, but the reduction of 248,552 tons in unsold stocks indicates that a quantity nearly double the output has been taken for consumption.

"Wheat is only a fraction higher, the exports and ordinary consumption for the year having already exceeded the government estimate of last year's crop by 124,000,000 bushels. Western receipts for the week have been 1,474,404 bush-

els, against 2,101,974 last year, and Atlantic exports were only 908,996 bushels, against 2,223,087 last year. Cotton has yielded a fraction, and the report of acreage by the *Financial Chronicle* indicates an increase of 2.06 per cent with prospects decidedly more favorable than a year ago.

"While business is narrow, it is comparatively free from losses by failure, for the liabilities reported in failures for the first week of June were only \$2,507,228, of which \$476,118 was of manufacturing and \$1,872,261 of trading concerns. The aggregate liabilities thus far reported in failures in May were only \$13,514,760, of which \$5,146,025 was of manufacturing and \$6,912,302 of trading concerns. The number of failures this week has been 232 in the United States against 313 last year and forty in Canada against thirty-four last year.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "An examination of recent statistics regarding available supplies of wheat in the United States in this and preceding years points to the probability of the United States having at least 140,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export for the year ending July 1, 1895 compared with about 168,000,000 bushels exported in the preceding twelve months, 186,000,000 in 1892-93, and 225,000,000 in 1891-92. Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat), both coasts, United States and Canada, amount to 2,254,000 bushels this week, against 2,742,000 last week, 3,834,000 in the second week of June last year, 3,336,000 bushels in 1892, and 2,398,000 in 1891."

GRAIN EXPORT DULL.

No Charters for San Francisco Ships to Europe.

Reports from ship owners and brokers to San Francisco state that there never was a time when there was less demand for grain tonnage than there is at the present moment. The last ship for spot loading, 1893 crop, sailed on May 23, and since that time there have been no charters issued for immediate loading, though there is some demand for tonnage for the coming crop.

The grain carrying trade

from San Francisco around Cape Horn to European ports is usually very large. The crop grown in California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho is shipped in this way, while grain grown farther east is sent to Chicago and thence to New York and to Europe by steamers. From no port in the United States is there a larger carrying trade when sailing vessels are employed than San Francisco, and the fact that no charters have been issued this month for grain is very unusual.

This state of affairs is attributed to the lack of European demand, the nearness of the new crop and the fact that Argentine is unquestionably cutting deeply into American grain export business. The present prices are said to be above the export limit, although there is a large wheat surplus, and no offers for round lots for export can be obtained at 87½ cents. The crop is early in California and will begin to move about the middle of July, and this movement usually lasts until September.

The stock of breadstuffs remaining in California on June 1, 1894, was: Wheat, 1,032,398 cts., and flour, 708,047 quarter sacks. Reducing the flour to wheat and all to tons we find the stock of wheat remaining in California, June 1, to be 78,171 tons. In dull years like the present it is usual to have a much larger invisible supply than in years when the price brings out the holdings. And on this theory the invisible supply on the Pacific coast is doubtless sufficient to bring the crop of 1893 up to the full average. The entire California crop for 1893 is estimated at 975,792 tons; for 1892 it was 1,007,876 tons, and for 1891, 1,008,483 tons. There are cargoes for a large fleet of vessels, but trade is at a standstill.—*Commercial Bulletin*, June 19th.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FOR MAY.

The following from the Bulletin of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of May, 1894, as compared with the same month, 1893:

	1894.		1893.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.	26,784	\$ 15,170	10,067	\$ 75,856
Corn.	3,690,555	1,669,231	5,411,331	2,751,587
Oats.	47,419	18,610	726,738	290,917
Rye.			106,627	72,968
Wheat.	5,801,707	3,672,551	9,333,318	7,309,823
Total.	9,050,689	\$ 5,373,521	15,738,081	\$ 10,501,151

There were also exported during the month of May, 1894:

31,780 bushels Corn Meal valued at \$ 80,593
1,057,411 lbs. Oat Meal " 30,548
1,396,338 bushels Wheat Flour, " 5,374,872

Total decrease in Breadstuffs under May, 1893, \$5,482,109.

WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

Compiled for Europe by the Liverpool Corn Trade News, and for America by the Daily Trade Bulletin, Chicago, and the Market Record, Minneapolis.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and Continent on the dates named.

AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.

	June 1, 1894.	June 1, 1893.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Afloat for United Kingdom.	12,700,000	12,800,000
Afloat for Continent.	11,000,000	12,700,000
Afloat for orders.	23,400,000	22,500,000
Total afloat.	48,000,000	48,000,000
In store, United Kingdom.	19,160,000	20,600,000
In store, France.	13,690,000	7,800,000
In store, other countries.	5,900,000	4,800,000
In store, Russia.	11,200,000	11,000,000
Total European supplies.	98,500,000	92,600,000

APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

	June 1, 1894.	June 1, 1893.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flour in Canada—equal.	497,000	618,000
Flour in U. S.—east.	7,620,000	10,012,000
Flour in U. S.—west.	392,000	400,500
Wheat in Canada.	6,498,000	6,900,000
Wheat in U. S.—east.	73,212,000	90,955,800
Wheat in U. S.—west.	8,951,000	3,062,000
Total.	37,203,000	112,439,000

WINTER WHEAT YIELD.

The Modern Miller gives the prospective yield of winter wheat by States, compared with the harvest of 1893, as follows:

	1894.	1893.
Ohio.	30,500,000	38,917,000
Michigan.	17,255,000	19,974,940
Indiana.	30,000,000	33,770,930
Illinois.	14,400,000	15,507,000
Missouri.	12,500,000	15,288,000
*Kansas.	25,000,000	29,164,000
Kentucky.	8,000,000	10,584,000
Tennessee.	8,500,000	7,443,000
New York.	6,000,000	6,846,000
New Jersey.	1,500,000	1,794,000
Pennsylvania.	17,500,000	18,351,000
Delaware.	1,500,000	1,462,000
Maryland.	7,000,000	6,722,000
Virginia.	6,700,000	8,681,000
West Virginia.	4,900,000	4,578,000
North Carolina.	5,900,000	5,762,000
South Carolina.	500,000	977,000
Georgia.	1,500,000	1,731,000
Alabama.	900,000	903,000
Mississippi.	50,000	27,000
Texas.	5,000,000	4,533,000
Arkansas.	1,500,000	1,70,000
California.	16,000,000	31,852,000
Oregon.	12,000,000	10,791,000
Oklahoma & Ind. Ter.	12,501,000	8,300,000
+Nebraska and Iowa.	4,200,000	6,000,000
	233,500,000	296,001,000

*Modern Miller compilation. Other state yields are given as reported by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

†That portion of Nebraska and Iowa producing winter wheat.

We therefor suggest that millers and grain merchants may reasonably expect to have the following stated amount of wheat with which to engage their attention for the twelve months following July 1:

Winter wheat, 1894 yield.	233,500,000
Spring wheat, 1894 yield.	110,000,000
Visible and Invisible supply.	105,000,00
Total.	448,500,000
Home requirements.	350,000,00
Estimated exportable surplus.	118,500,000

FLOUR AND WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

The following from the statement issued by the San Francisco Produce Exchange shows the amount of flour and wheat remaining in the state of California on June 1st 1894.

	Flour	Wheat
	Bbls.	Cts.
San Francisco and Oakland Wharf, including grain and flour afloat in harbor and in transit.	18,810	380,540
Sonoma, Humboldt, Napa, Solano, Yolo, Colusa and Glenn Counties.	5,420	781,785
Sacramento, Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Placer and Tehama Counties.	17,255	360,535
Contra Costa and Alameda Counties.	1,000	3,855,005
San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Madera, Tulare, Kings and Kern Counties.	19,010	1,347,890
San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties.	4,495	60,950
Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties.	14,320	859,305
Totals.	80,310	7,646,090

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Flour	Wheat
	Bbls.	Cts.
December 1st, 1893.	99,011 11,234,419
June 1st, 1894.	83,327 4,485,925
December 1st, 1892.	92,024 12,153,772
June 1, 1892.	120,517 2,100,19

THE VIENNA WHEAT ESTIMATES.

The Chamber of the Vienna Corn Exchange has resolved that the International Corn Market, which has been held in Vienna for twenty-one consecutive years, shall cease to exist from the year 1894. The reasons given for this important resolution are that the visitors to the International Corn Market were made the butt of insults and scorn by the anti-Semitic party in Vienna, which went so far on January 30th last as to call upon the population to rob the visitors to the International Corn Market of the ill-gotten money with which they stuffed their pocket-books. The Chamber of the Corn Exchange is unable to prevent the repetition of such scandalous proceedings while the visitors to the Corn Market would be in Vienna, and does not see how they could be protected from insults. The Government has expressed its sincerest regret that an institution from which Austria, and Vienna especially, has always derived the greatest advantages, should thus disappear. But neither the Government nor the Mayor and Town Council, nor the President of the Diet, have undertaken anything to stop the violent doings of the anti-Semitic party. The International Corn Market attracted to Vienna from five to six thousand people, generally wealthy merchants, who, while they were doing business, gave extensive orders for all kinds of goods before they returned home. Their not coming will be a very sensible loss to the Vienna trade.

The real importance of the International Corn Market of Vienna consisted in the reports on the harvests which it received from

all parts of the globe, and which being conscientious and exact, were a most useful contribution to the world's statistics of harvests. The resolution to give up the International Corn Market was voted for by all but two members of the Chamber of the Corn Exchange.—Vienna correspondence London Economist.

WILL BOYCOTT THEIR FLOUR.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. Under the Ban.

A special telegram to the Pioneer Press, dated Chicago, June 15, says: Sensation followed sensation in the fourth day's session of the general convention of the American Railway union to-day, the principal feature being the sanction given by the unanimous vote of the convention to boycott the product of the Washburn-Crosby Co. in Minneapolis.

Early in the afternoon session there came up in the report of the committee on resolutions the official response of the convention to the long letter addressed to it by the local assembly of the Knights of Labor in Minneapolis, which has the matter of boycotting the Washburn-Crosby product more particularly in hand. The resolution reads in part as follows:

Resolved, That we endorse said boycott and recommend that all trade unions be informed of this action and boycott and urge that everything possible be done to make the boycott effective.

The resolution was passed without a dissenting vote, and one delegate arose to ask for information. "Mr. President," he inquired, "are we as railroad men to refuse to handle the product of this mill?"

"That is a question for your local union to decide," Mr. Debs answered, "You are to do everything in your power to decrease the sale of these goods."

Last autumn the Washburn-Crosby Company set a number of men, who had recently been organized by the Knights of Labor, to work putting flour in sacks for transportation at a much lower figure than was given the barrelers of the product, alleging the small amount of skill required for getting flour into bags and tying them up in comparison with heading up a barrel. The men struck and their places were filled immediately with non-union men, who are still at work. This determination to boycott the thousands of barrels that are made daily by the Washburn-Crosby Company means the side tracking of cars all over the country wherever a local union sees fit to uncouple trains and forbodes a general disturbance of a serious nature.

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WIS.

entered. No member of this association has yet been sued; litigation is commenced, there is no doubt but that the association can and will afford its members ample protection.

The litigation under the patent issued to Wm. E. Lee, of Minneapolis, on Cockle Separating Machines, still drags along. It was reported at our last convention that Mr. Lee had just entered suit against all of the mills in Minneapolis; no new suits have since been commenced by him, and the trials of these twelve cases will probably occur next month. The defense has been very carefully prepared and great confidence is felt in the ultimate defense of his claim. An expert is now making investigation in Europe, regarding foreign patents of this kind, and reports very encouraging results.

A misunderstanding seems to have arisen in regard to the facts relative to the suit of Lee against Pillsbury & Co., which resulted in a \$1,000 decree for Lee, after a second trial. This suit was appealed, but the appeal was dropped and Lee finally won the case by default. The defense of this action was conducted by the Cockle Separator Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee. The Millers' National Association has nothing to do in the case, and preferred not to undertake an appeal, as the defense had been so faulty that it was deemed safe to meddle with it in any way. This suit does not prejudice the subsequent ones.

The ancient Russell claims, based upon an alleged contract, giving territorial rights to manufacturers and self middlings purifiers under the Geo. T. Smith patents, are still causing us trouble, and costing a large amount of money, \$1,800,000 having been spent by the association in this account during the past year. The suit of Russell vs. Kendall & Co., of Hartford, Wis., lies dormant. In his suit against Kern & Son, of Milwaukee, two amended bills of complaint have been filed thus far, each taking up the case from a new and different standpoint from the original. Our defense seems so strong, that it must defeat Russell in the end.

New suits have recently been entered by Russell against a large number of Wisconsin millers, among whom are the following members of his association: Sanderson Milling Co., D. I.ay Roller Mill Co., Gem Milling Co., C. Manegold & Son, Faust, Kraus & Co. and B. Ster & Son, all of Milwaukee.

Some millers outside of our association have been impressed with the seriousness of this litigation to the extent that they are paying Russell for protection, enough money to have maintained membership in the National Association for the next twenty years.

On July 6th, 1883, in the U. S. Circuit Court for the southern district of Ohio, a decree was found for the plaintiff in a suit entered by The Jonathan Mills Mfg. Co. vs. M. C. Whitehurst based upon a patent, no. n C. 187,098, dated Nov. 1, 1882. The machine which it was alleged infringed was the flour dresser manufactured by The Bradford Mill Co., of Cincinnati, O.

This decision was so sweeping and the claims of the owners of the patent so

broad, that the Executive Committee, after careful investigation, decided that immediate steps were necessary to protect the members. Accordingly the eminent patent lawyer, Mr. George Harding, of Philadelphia, was retained and the most thorough investigation of the patent made, as a result of which, the conclusion was reached that the Jonathan Mills Co. did not have such title to the patent in question as will sustain their claim for infringement. It was believed that a release from the Wisconsin Patent Milling Co., of Milwaukee, would protect our members from these claims, and arrangements for such release were made.

Finding that litigation would probably arise under claims of The E. P. A. Co. under the Gray and Clark patents upon the same class of machines, an agreement for release and license for our members was also secured from that concern.

Thus our members may, if they desire, secure licenses and releases under the claims stated above, for all their machines known to the trade as "flour dressers" or "ground reels," (having inner cylinders or drums) by applying for the same before June 18th, 1894, and save themselves troublesome and expensive litigation, which will surely come a little later upon those who are not thus protected.

The long expected ending of litigation upon the "Cyclone" type of Dust Collector has at last been reached. By decree before Justice Willis at London, England, February 2d, 1883, and by decree rendered by Judge Grosscup in the U. S. Circuit Court for the northern district of Illinois on May 9th, 1884, which orders injunction against the defendants, the validity of the Morse Patent "Cyclone" Dust Collector was established.

When this litigation first threatened the Executive Committee of the Millers' National Association became convinced that there was danger ahead, and proceeded to provide protection for our members. The Knickerbocker Co., manufacturers of the "Cyclone" machine, deposited an indemnity bond for \$50,000 with the committee, coupled to an agreement to effect any suits brought against members arising from the use of their machines. Formal demand was made upon manufacturers of all dust collectors of this type, for similar agreement of protection, and when they declined to give security, official notice was served upon all members of this association, under date of Sept. 18th, 1887, that this association would not assume the defense of any purchaser of a similar dust collector, conflicting with the patent claims of the Knickerbocker Co., but each individual buyer must look to the seller for his liability and protection.

This matter has repeatedly been called to the attention of our members since 1887, by circulars and at annual meetings, and warning given them regarding the impending trouble. These acts nevertheless, many members of the association have entirely ignored the warnings and advice given them, and have bought and used machines which are claimed to infringe. Now that the Knickerbocker Co. are prosecuting their rights, and calling for settlement, these members unreasonably turn to this association with demands for protection.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of this association has changed but little since the last annual meeting, one year ago. There have been a few losses from failures, retirement from business and like causes, and the usual small proportion of members have defaulted in the payment of annual dues for 1894. The gains in new members exceed the losses, however, and we are able to make the usual good showing as to membership at this time.

Last year I reported to you membership aggregating about 150,00 barrels daily output. The membership today extends over nineteen states, and the aggregate daily capacity, as assessed, shows a net increase over last year of 33 units or 3,300 barrels. The assessed capacity is based upon reports of members rendered several years ago, and is considerably below the average output in very many cases.

The membership is divided nearly equally between the winter and spring wheat sections of the country.

In compliance with the requirement of law contained in Art. VII of the constitution I have to report the following names of members who failed to honor the drafts for dues for 1894, made upon them on January 15th last:

	Units.	Capacity.	Draft.
J. G. Chick Milling Co., Rockford, Ill.	2	\$10 00	
Loughry Bros., Monticello, Indiana	2	10 00	
J. J. Wilson, Algona, Iowa	1	5 00	
G. Durst, Danbury, Iowa	1	5 00	
Blaker Milling Co., Pleasanton, Kansas	1	5 00	
Albion Milling Co., Albion, Mich.	4	20 00	
Dewey & Stewart, Owosso, Mich.	2	10 00	
W. R. Stafford, Port Hope, Mich.	1	5 00	
C. A. Smith, Lebanon, Mo.	1	5 00	
Geo. D. Thomas, Bozeman, Mont.	1	5 00	
D. A. Harris, Bennett, Neb.	1	5 00	
O. A. Cooper, Humboldt, Neb.	1	10 00	
S. A. Coombs, Homer, Neb.	1	5 00	
Rich'd Lott Jr. & Co., Bridge-ton, N. J.	1	5 00	
Isaac Horsefall, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.	1	5 00	
S. Gebhardt & Sons, Dayton, Ohio	2	10 00	
Warwick & Justus, Massillon, Ohio	3	15 00	
Scoulter Milling Co., North East, Pa.	1	5 00	
Aberdeen Mill Co., Aberdeen, S. D.	2	10 00	
H. H. Price, Black Earth, Wis.	1	5 00	
Robbins & Baltzell, Madison, Wis.	1	5 00	

Total, 21 firms. \$160 00

Notice was served thirty days ago upon each of these firms, that according to law, their names would be dropped from the membership rolls at this meeting, if their dues were not paid.

The gain in membership during the year was in New York State, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin aggregating 77 units of daily capacity.

Under the constitution of this associa-

tion (Art. III, Sec. 2) the following state millers' associations are entitled to a representative each in the Board of Directors: Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The annual dues for 1894 were assessed by the Executive Committee on the basis of \$5.00 per unit of daily capacity, and placed the treasury in a good condition.

The treasurer's accounts show that there was received during the past year, \$70.00 for membership fees, and \$1,735.00 for annual dues. The total disbursements aggregated \$5,646.92 for the same period, and there is a cash balance of \$5,288.75 in the treasury at the present time.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK BARRY, Secretary.

The secretary was instructed to make one more draft for delinquent dues reported, and if the same be not honored to drop such members from the roll.

The treasurer, Mr. Seaman, then read his report as follows:

FINANCIAL REPORT OF S. H. SEAMANS, TREASURER.

June 7th, 1893, Balance Cash
on hand per last report... \$5,430.67
Received for fees from new members..... 770.00
Received for annual dues... 4,745.00

\$10,915.67

Disbursements upon warrants of secretary, countersigned by president, as follows:

Salary of secretary \$2,400.00

Office expenses 168.50

Telegrams and express 13.63

Postage 35.19

Printing and stationery 61.35

Exchange and collection expense 8.50

Convention and Executive Committee expense 109.00

Expense of Claim Department 61.00

Memorial, Wm. Sanderson, Nat. Transportation Assn. expense 25.00

Legal expense, patent litigation 91.60

June 12th, 1894, Balance cash on hand 2,673.15

5,288.75

\$10,915.67

A discussion took place regarding difficulty experienced in enforcing the agreement entered into by Spring wheat millers in 1892 as to the different charges between sacked and barreled flour. Mr. Urban called attention to the fact that

several years ago the association had sent out a circular for millers to sign, fixing the difference to be charged between the various sacks and barrels. Since then a lot of new millers have come into the field and are making variations from this old rule. "I think there should be a committee appointed" he said, "to look after this matter and get it straightened out, because it will eventually result in a complication that will be very expensive to millers." Mr. Pillsbury, Mr. Loring and Mr. Urban were appointed on this committee.

A discussion on patent matters was then had. Mr. Seamans said that there were about two hundred thousand patents on file that were worthless and of no benefit to any one, except to persons who could use them for illegitimate purposes. He suggested that a tax should be imposed upon all patents, of a nominal sum, which could readily be paid by the vendor of a legitimate patented article; this would harm nobody, and in case the tax was not paid, the patent should become public property and could not be used for purposes detrimental to the community. "Our patent office is granting a hundred thousand patents every year now, I think," he said, "and they are there, many of them, for no legitimate use whatever. They are on the records and someone else gets up an invention and purchases this invention that is of no value whatever, to compete with some other machine that is upon the market, and you and the rest of them have to pay royalty. It is made use of for illegitimate purposes." Mr. Pillsbury moved "that the Association appoint a committee of three to memorialize Congress to impose a tax on patents in order to prevent abuses, and that Mr. Seamans be chairman of the committee," which motion was adopted.

Mr. W. D. Sparks, of Alton, Ill., made a motion to the effect that the Association endorse the Hatch Bill, now pending before Congress, appoint a committee to take the matter in hand, and with the help of the secretary bring the subject before the millers of the Association, endorsing the bill in full, and asking each mill-owner in the Association to write to his Congressmen and Senators and see if it cannot be made a law. After considerable discussion it was decided that, as some members of the association were for, and others against the bill, it would not be wise to take action in the matter, whereupon Mr. Sparks withdrew his motion.

Mr. Loring moved that a committee consisting of the incoming president and two

others, to be selected by him be appointed to ascertain in what manner the membership of the association could be increased, which motion prevailed.

The secretary read the following communication from the Trunk Line Association:

Mr. Frank Barry, Secretary, National Millers' Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Complaints having been made by shippers that export shipments of sack flour were not being delivered according to shipping marks at destination either in Great Britain or on the Continent the subject was taken up with some of the steamship lines with the view of ascertaining the full facts in regard to the matter.

The replies indicate that if the shippers will make the figures on the sacks larger, the difficulty would be overcome. It is stated that at present the figures and marks on the sacks are so small that it is very difficult to decipher them; in fact, it is almost impossible to do so without brushing each bag. Owing to this fact, if there are two lots of the same brand, say R. E. X. 108 and R. E. X. 109, in the same ship, it is easy to see how some sacks numbered 108 will be very likely delivered to the holder of the bill of lading for the lot numbered 109, and vice versa, and though the quality may be exactly the same, such deliveries of course lead to confusion and more or less trouble, not only to the steamship lines but to the shippers.

This subject was considered at a recent meeting of the Trunk Line Freight Committee and we were requested to communicate with the various Millers' Associations, calling their attention to the matter and urging the necessity for the plain marking of shipments in order that the identity of each lot may be preserved at point of delivery. Our attention has been called to the fact that some millers are now using figures about 8 inches long and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inches wide. If all shippers would use this size of figures as a standard for lot numbers to be branded on the back of every sack it would tend very materially to accomplish the purpose of this letter.

Will you kindly take the matter up with the members of your association with the view to bringing about this result.

Yours truly,
J. F. GODDARD,
Commissioner.

A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the following year, and reported the following names:

For president, A. C. Loring, of Minneapolis, Minn.; first vice-president, P. H. Macgill, of Baltimore, Md.; second vice-president, B. F. Isenberg, of Huntingdon, Pa.; treasurer, S. H. Seamans, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Upon motion the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the gentlemen named, and they were declared duly elected.

The following preamble and resolution were then adopted:

WHEREAS, the Hon. W. D. Washburn, Senator from Minnesota, has introduced into the Senate of the United States a measure to amend the tariff bill now under consideration, so as to establish reciprocity with foreign countries, for the benefit of American agricultural products; and

WHEREAS the relations already existing under reciprocity treaties with Brazil and other countries have widened and enlarged the markets for American flour; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Millers' National Association of the United States, in convention assembled at Chicago, on the 19th day of June, 1884, express approval of and heartily endorse the efforts of Senator Washburn in this direction and urges the passage of the proposed amendment by the present Congress of the United States.

The Convention then adjourned, after which a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, resulting in the election of the following Executive Committee for the ensuing year:

C. A. Pillsbury, chairman.
Geo. Urban, Jr., Committee on Transportation.

W. A. Coombs, Committee on Domestic Trade.

S. H. Seamans, Committee on Patents.

D. S. Shellsbarger.

A. C. Loring, (ex-officio) Committee on Export Trade.

The Executive Committee subsequently elected Mr. Frank Barry secretary of the Association.

Among the members present at the Convention were the following:

C. B. Cole, Chester, Ill., president.
A. C. Loring, Minneapolis, Minn., first vice-president.

S. H. Seamans, Milwaukee, Wis., treasurer.

J. C. Martin, Minneapolis, Minn., chair-man executive committee.

W. A. Coombs, Coldwater, Mich., member executive committee.

G. E. Urban, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y., member executive committee.

E. R. Harter, Minneapolis, Minn.

F. L. Greenleaf, Minneapolis, Minn.

P. H. Macgill, Baltimore, Md.

C. A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. D. Sparks, Alt. n. Ill.

W. Erskine, Esq., of Iglesias Bros., Evansville, Ind.

J. H. Hewitt, Waukesha, Wis.

F. E. C. Hawkes, Goshen, Ind.

Dominey, Peoria, Ills.

E. J. Lachman, Neenah, Wis.

The new officers of the Association are prominent millers and feel a lively interest in strengthening and building up the organization. A strong effort will be made to increase the membership during the next year, and it is hoped that the old National will become stronger and more useful than ever.

THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN WINTER WHEAT MILLERS' ASSOCIATION

was held Tuesday, June 12th, with a large and enthusiastic assemblage of millers. The Convention was called to order by Vice President Chas. E. Jones of Oklahoma City, O. T., some time having been spent awaiting the arrival of President Hoffman, who had planned to be present and address the millers, but did not arrive.

After a few remarks the reading of the Secretary's report was called for. The report was received and approved by the convention. A committee on resolutions was then appointed consisting of five members.

Mr. Jones of Oklahoma read the following paper which met with a warm reception:

Mr. Chairman, Brother Millers and Fellow Citizens: I regret very much that Governor W. C. Renfrow is unable to be present to-day, for he would doubtless give us much information on this subject; but, as millers do not boast of classics, you will please pardon any errors in my efforts as his proxy, addressing you on Oklahoma wheat and grain flour.

Green and Rome had their foreign empires; Germany, France and England have theirs, but America has her empires and her other sources of untold wealth in the bosom of her own soil. The redemption from barren plain or forest of each new addition to the cultivation and developed portion of the United States has bestowed such satisfactory results as to render our people thirsty and impatient for the "opening of a new country" that they may garner wealth as by magic.

When, by the proclamation of the President of the United States in 1880, the doors of our "baby commonwealth," Oklahoma, were opened to the ingress of industry and toil, buoyant with hope we entered and began the preparations to follow our former avocations. It is not necessary that I give any account of the trials, privations and even disappointments (for we had a few) that attended us in the subduing and overcoming the natural obstacles that confronted and hindered the progress of any enterprise in our new country. Possessed of the knowledge as we were of the belief that no countries south of the Mason & Dixon line were successful wheat-growing countries, neither as to quantity nor quality; pinched by poverty and overwhelmed by the labors required to prepare shelter from the storms of the coming winter, farmers in the fall of 1880 planted but little wheat, and that on sod poorly prepared to receive and nurture it, but to our surprise, it yielded both in quantity and quality, far beyond our expectations. Encouraged by such good returns, helped by the benevolence of the Santa Fe and Rock Island R.R. companies,

which distributed among the farmers for seed, each ten thousand dollars worth of wheat, at Kansas prices, free of freight for one year, and free of freight, and further encouraged by a few daring millers who were then erecting mills which would go credit to old and established wheat countries; with renewed energy the farmers began the preparation of more acres for the fall sowing, which was followed by the harvest of 1881, so satisfactory as to encourage all, and many began to believe we were in a great wheat country. Then followed the seeding and the harvests of 1882 and 1883, and we are now enjoying our fifth harvest feast.

In this short period of Oklahoma's existence, and under such adverse circumstances, the harvests have been so abundant and general and uniform as to demonstrate beyond any doubt that the goddess Ceres has bestowed her choicest blessing upon us. That you may know our conclusions are correct, and we are not laboring under a phantasmia, we submit the following facts and figures:

	ACREAGE.		YIELD. Bu. Total Bu.
	Bu.	Total Bu.	
1889	1,000	10	10,000
1890	35,000	14	490,000
1891	90,000	16	1,440,000
1892	222,310	20	4,446,200
1893	328,300	22	7,222,600

From the foregoing facts it is noticeable that the acreage has increased very rapidly, which is the case with all crops grown in our country.

As you will remember it was in 1889 that the first sod was turned and the first seed was given to the soil in Oklahoma, but we will extend our fields wider and wider, with a greater ratio of increase for the next five years, for our farmers are just extricating themselves from the embarrasment of contests and poverty, and they will hereafter be able to devote their entire time to their farms.

Our sod crop of 1890, as you will see, yielded but about 10 bushels per acre, but the wild, tough prairie sod is not conducive to crop growing and this yield was beyond our expectation. Much of the land that has been thoroughly subbed and brought under good cultivation has produced 40-odd bushels per acre. But as more or less wheat has been sown on sod from year to year, our general average has been kept down. We have now a yield of about 22 bushels per acre, which is not the climax by any means, for 30-odd bushels will ultimately be our average when our wild grass period has passed away, and our seed will be given to fallow ground only.

The entire crop of Oklahoma wheat this year will amount to about seven or eight million bushels, which looks big to some, but when the present Oklahoma and Indian Territories shall compose one grand state, with but half her land planted to wheat, with no greater yield than she now has, the entire crop will aggregate 90,900,000 bushels, the flour from which would be sufficient to furnish bread for 80,000,000 people, nearly the present population of the United States.

No spring wheat is sown in our country, but both soft and hard winter wheats are cultivated. Of the soft wheat, the varieties which have been most successfully grown are the Fulcaster, Fultz, May, Mediterranean and Clawson. Of the hard wheats there are the Russian, both red and white, and the Turkey. Of the above, those making the greatest yield are the Fulcaster, Fultz and the Russian.

Any new country is put to tests to ascertain its true value. I herewith submit a few which have been made in the Canadian valley of the Oklahoma country. Monroe Neil, in the Nine Mile Flat, eight miles northeast of Oklahoma City, harvested 44 acres of Fulcaster wheat which yielded 49 bushels and 25 pounds per acre. R. W. Smith, four miles west of Oklahoma City, harvested 77 acres of Fultz wheat, which averaged 39½ bushels. From 120 acres of Russian wheat, Monroe Neil, five miles west of the same place, threshed 4,200 bushels, and a yield of 11 bushels per acre. The experience of W. P. Moore, two miles east of Oklahoma City, illustrates the value of wheat growing in our territory. He rented of Mr. Perry 29 acres of valley land at \$3 per acre, prepared to receive the seed. He harvested 328 bushels and sold it for 45 cents per bushel. After deducting for all labor performed by man and team, at a rate of \$2.50 per day, and all other expenses incurred, he had a net profit of \$108.40. And you must remember wheat growing is rendered more profitable by the abundant pasturage it affords in our country the entire winter.

You are millers, and know that the greater the yield the better the quality, as a rule, and you doubtless saw some of our wheat at the Columbian exposition, which was awarded the highest honor for its excellent quality; and further, you will remember that the high patent flour, manufactured by the Jones Milling Co. of Oklahoma City, competing with the flour of over 200 mills, came through the contest with the blue ribbon.

Oklahoma wheat produces the required quantity of excellent flour. A test made by our company of 172 bushels and 25 pounds of Fulcaster wheat yielded a barrel of flour (96 pounds) and 71 pounds of offal for each four bushels and 27 pounds of wheat.

The flour manufactured by the various mills (about fifteen) of our territory is sold in competition with flour produced by the mills of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, and we have no reason to complain of the results of the

competition, but regret that we are forced by our competitors to sell on close margins and on such unreasonable length of time. As our country is new to all, and as you are interested in the cereals of the Southwest, I have taken the pains to bring with me for your inspection, samples of the different varieties of our wheat, which I would like to have you examine and express your opinion of.

Information can be had from the United States and other reports of agriculture in the various states and territories, but very little information of our new country is to be had from any source, as our own farmers and agricultural experiment stations are just beginning to realize our possibilities.

It would probably not be entirely out of place for me to drop a few words on the subject of agriculture and horticulture in general. While I believe that wheat will be our predominating crop of grains, we produce cottons, rye and barley in abundance. Irish potatoes yield well, while a truthful record of the sweet potato crop of Oklahoma would be a "fairy story" of abormal proportion to those who know nothing about our country.

Cotton is a crop, as you are aware, that brings returns for labor very quickly, and, therefore was one of the first crops planted. So encouraging has been the crops that not only the planter of the South is now engaged in that class of farming, but many from the rye fields of the North, who five years ago looked upon a cotton field with awe, are now giving much attention to that crop. Every neighborhood has a cotton gin, and many a dollar of New England money is called back to the land of the "fair gods" through this product alone.

There is much encouragement from horticulture. We are in this short period of time, planted more orchards, trees, and larger orchards than were ever done before in the same length of time in any one State or Territory. Our trees are beginning to bring forth fruit which for beauty and excellent flavor is not surpassed, even by that of California.

The intent of this paper and time and space allowed, will not permit me to dwell longer on the products of our country. This marvelous growth of grain, vegetables and fruits is now beginning to be known to the world. And when the United States can be blessed with a wise Congress which will remove the many impediments to reciprocal commercial intercourse with foreign countries, including Mexico and the States of South America; and when the Southwest is webbed with railroads, no name of the States, giving us accessible egress at reasonable freight rates, every hamlet will enjoy the ceaseless music of rolls and burrs, and our country will be looked upon as the Minnesota and Oklahoma City of the commercial metropolis of the South-west.

Then followed the reading of papers on "Brands" by Messrs. Higdon and Brickman; "Terms—Shall the Time on Flour Sales be Reduced?" by C. C. White of Crete, Neb., with a discussion on the same by John R. McKim.

Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a resolution on the extension of markets in Mexico.

The Committee on By-Laws and Constitution then presented a report on the organization of a "Millers' Congress," which was approved.

The election of officers aroused quite a discussion; some of the members being of the belief that owing to the fact that the present officers having served only six months they hold over until the next annual meeting. The majority, however, took the position that officers should be elected at each annual meeting. On motion that the election of officers proceed, the following were chosen: President, R. M. Davis of St. Joseph, Mo.; Vice President, Wm. Pollock of Mexico, Mo.; Secretary, Augustine Gallagher. Treasurer L. M. Miller of Kansas City, was re-elected by acclamation.

THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS MILLERS' ASSOCIATION held their semi-annual session June 15, at Columbia. The meeting was presided over by President A. J. Meek of Marissa. Quite a fair representation was present, and

the meeting was mainly devoted to the consideration of the tactics employed by the mill mutual insurance companies to avoid the payment of losses on account of some alleged technicality. This question was vigorously discussed by President Meek, followed by Messrs. Hatch, Johnson, Curtis and Neal. Mr. Neal related the bitter experience he had, when, some months ago, his mill at Murphysboro burned. He carried \$17,500 insurance, but has been able to collect only \$2,500. Payment was refused on the ground that no watchman was employed at the mill. Mr. Neal says the watchman clause was inserted in the policies without his knowledge or consent. Following Mr. Neal's remarks Mr. Cole of Chester introduced the following resolution, which received every vote in the meeting:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Jackson County Milling and Elevator Co. (Mr. Neal's company), has been unfairly treated by the Millers' National, the Indiana Millers' Mutual and the Illinois Millers' Mutual Insurance Co.'s customers of the loss on their mills, and that these losses be paid as soon as possible; also that a copy of this resolution be mailed to the secretaries of each of those organizations.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. J. Meek, Marissa; Vice-president, N. Sauer, Evansville; Secretary, J. J. Koenigsmark, Waterloo; Executive Committee, H. C. Cole, Chester; J. L. Grigg, Sparata; and Henry Hutch, Percy.

THE twenty-first annual Convention of the Kansas State Millers' Association was held at Topeka June 4 and 5, President E. A. Colburn presiding. Several interesting addresses were made and freely discussed by the members present.

After some discussion Wichita was chosen for the next convention. The election of officers resulted in the official staff being re-elected as follows: President, E. A. Colburn, McPherson; 1st Vice President, E. E. Dawson, Great Bend; 2d Vice President, J. C. Thompson, Wellington; Secretary, C. V. Topping; Treasurer, J. N. Krebsiel, Mound Ridge.

After the meeting adjourned those interested in the project of extending the New England markets for Kansas wheat flour met, and the matter was discussed at length. The remarks tended to show that, considering the state of trade and the harvest prospect in Kansas, it was an inopportune time to undertake such a project, however promising it might appear, and it was therefore concluded that nothing be done, this year at any rate.

STEPS are being taken to revive the late Oregon and Washington Millers' Association. A meeting is to be called in a few weeks for that purpose. With proper officers, there is no

reason why the association should not be a success, and a great amount of benefit to each miller derived by being a member of the association.

THE MICHIGAN STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Michigan State Millers' Association has sent out the following circular letter:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
LANSING, MICH., June 12th, 1894.

To the Millers of Michigan:
The Summer Meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association will be held at the Hotel Downey, in the City of Lansing, July 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Directors of the Michigan Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. will hold a meeting the day following.

Arrangements will be made for a visit to the Agricultural College and its beautiful grounds during the day, and those who have not had the pleasure of seeing this model institution will find this a pleasant and profitable feature of the meeting.

A regular program will be prepared later, as topics and matters for discussion are suggested, and all are invited to assist in making it a good one.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Michigan Miller to attend the meeting, and join the Association if found desirable to do so.

All Honorary Members, and such other persons as may receive this notice, are invited to be present.

Members of the Association will kindly extend this notice, and make it a point to specially invite their neighbors or friends any where in the State, who are not members, to meet with us and ally themselves with the organization.

By order of the
Executive Committee.
WM. A. COOMBS, Pres't.
M. A. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE ARGENTINE.

The Argentine Republic has of late years rapidly risen in importance as a wheat-exporting country, until in 1893 it took the third place among the wheat-exporting countries of the world. Until 1877, inclusive, the Argentine was itself an importer of wheat, as late as 1873 importing net over 1,000,000 bushels, but in 1878 it became an exporter to a very moderate extent and in 1879 to a somewhat larger degree, the net exports of 1878 amounting to 220,667 bushels, and of 1879 to 1,023,938 bushels. There was a serious failure of the wheat crop in 1880, followed by a partial failure in 1881, and for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the Argentine was again an importer to some extent. In 1883, however, the export movement began in earnest, and with the exception of the years 1886 and 1889 when the crops were poor, has steadily increased until in 1893 the Argentine Republic took the third place among the wheat-exporting countries of the world.

Such has been the change within a decade from a position of insignificance to one of troublesome prominence

as a rival of the United States, Russia, Etc., and one of the officials of the Argentine recently asserted that it would inevitably soon outstrip the United States as a source of wheat supply for Europe. This, however, is a question of the future. The country has vast undeveloped resources, both agricultural and mineral, less than 5% of its area adapted to cultivation being under crops, and the present high premium on gold affords great inducements to the Argentine farmer, but the day of reckoning in this respect must surely come, and when it does, wheat growing will receive a serious set back.

There are, unfortunately, no official statistics as to wheat area and production, beyond occasional incomplete census returns, but according to the most reliable data available, the wheat area rose from 271,500 acres in 1875, 686,000 acres 1884, and 825,000 acres in 1888, to 3,300,000 acres in 1892, and it is claimed by the Buenos Ayres Standard, that not less than 6,100,000 acres under wheat were reaped in December, 1893. The effective production has probably increased faster than the area, owing to better methods of cultivation, etc. The United States Department of Agriculture credits the Argentine with a crop of 33,000,000 bush. in 1890-1; of 30,000,000 bush. in 1891-2, and of 56,750,000 bush. in 1892-3. Commercial reports claim that the 1893 crop recently harvested ranged from 70,000,000 to 76,000,000 bush., while the exports to Europe for the first three months of 1894 have been 14,625,000 bush., against 9,832,000 bush. same time in 1893. Certain publications of the United States government purporting to give the annual exports, etc., of the Argentine Republic, have contained numerous misstatements, errors and discrepancies, but after thorough investigation the Weekly presents the following table, showing the gross exports of Wheat and Flour, with totals as Wheat (reckoned on the basis of 4½ bush. per barrel), annually since 1870, from official sources.

Wheat, bush.
Flour, 60 lb.
Total Wheat
Year. bushels. equal bushels. bushels.

1870.....	294	180	1,104
1871.....	625	2,306	11,002
1872.....	182	1,371	6,51
1873.....	13,126	270	14,351
1874.....	—	185	6,607
1875.....	706	3,975	18,653
1876.....	7,334	2,458	18,372
1877.....	93,001	32,522	211,900
1878.....	945,178	15,030	1,024,911
1879.....	2,029	15,000	114,870
1880.....	5,772	14,400	70,636
1881.....	62,651	4,173	66,828
1882.....	2,232,329	54,489	2,446,818
1883.....	3,986,623	42,004	4,178,641
1884.....	2,884,109	88,764	3,281,047
1885.....	1,301,265	59,189	1,657,615
1886.....	8,739,987	60,751	9,013,368
1887.....	6,574,431	71,929	6,867,930
1888.....	837,982	37,900	1,008,066
1889.....	12,047,924	135,177	12,656,221
1890.....	14,534,016	78,000	14,889,101
1891.....	17,278,864	212,014	18,227,457
1892.....	37,037,280	471,421	38,900,679

A Approximate—official figures given in round numbers of tons.—*Millers' Gazette*, June 6th.

News Notes.

A NEW mill is being built at St. Henri, N.W.T.

RUTHER GLEN, N.B., is in line for a new roller mill.

PARTIES at New Castle, Va., will build a flouring mill.

M. V. CROFT, at Manchester, Ky., is building a grist mill.

J. HARRISON, of Condon, Or., intends to erect a 50-bbl. flour mill.

THE SAXONY mill at St. Louis is to increase its capacity to 750 barrels.

THE EVENING SHADE Milling Co., at Evening Shade, Ark., will build a flour mill.

THE CROW CREEK Indian Agency of South Dakota will build a 30-barrel flour mill.

W. H. ROOT of Chattanooga, Tenn., has leased the St. Elmo mill at St. Elmo, Tenn.

A 50,000-bushel grain elevator will be erected at Midway, Ky., by A. Weisenberger.

THE KEOKIK Mill Co., of Keokuk Falls, O.T., have let the contract for a 75-barrel mill.

A. B. McDONALD has purchased the new roller mill of Averill & Alden, Cando, N.D.

THE flour mill at Marquette, Man., recently destroyed by a boiler explosion, has been rebuilt.

IT is reported that a small mill is going to be built at Lyle, Klickitat County, Wash., this summer.

R. SEEMAN has removed his mill at Stockton, Minn., to another site, and entirely rebuilt the same.

A GRAIN elevator is to be erected at Wyoming, Ont.; one at Carp, Ont.; and a fire-proof one at Wellington, Ont.

THE grain warehouse of J.T. Thomas & Son, at Chattanooga, Tenn., recently collapsed, causing a loss of \$10,000.

FARMERS in the vicinity of Stockton, Minn., are making arrangements for erecting an elevator at that point.

THE CRISFIELD Milling Co., with a capital of \$10,000 has been incorporated at Crisfield, Md., by C. Hodson and others.

THE O'NEIL elevator at Stockton, Minn., is being materially improved, and a gasoline engine substituted for the old horse-power.

THE new 300-barrel steam mill being built at Clinton, Mo., for J.G. Middlecoff, is nearing completion. It will be a model plant.

A BURGLARY occurred at the Fair Haven roller mills of Fair Haven, Minn. A considerable quantity of flour and feed was taken by the thieves.

CUMMIN BROS. Flour Mill Co. has been incorporated at Cheney, Wash., with a capital stock of \$30,000, by G.F. Cummin, T.A. Pomroy and D.F. Percival.

E.R. SMITH & CO. have sold their mill at Le Sueur, Minn., to the Minnesota Valley Roller Mill & Elevator Co., who expect to start it up. The mill has a capacity of 200 barrels.

THE Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union intend constructing a flouring mill at Garfield, Ore., with 150 barrels daily capacity. The cost of the plant is estimated at \$12,000.

HENRY MILLER has purchased a third interest in the Drews Brothers' milling business at Stillwater, Minn., and the concern hereafter will be known as Drews Brothers & Miller.

APPLICATION has been made for the incorporation of the Virden

Milling Co., to build and operate a flouring mill and elevator at Virden, Man. The capital stock will be \$12,500.

ROSS & MUIR are erecting a grist mill at Mattawa, Ont. If satisfactory arrangements can be made they will install an electric light plant in the mill, and furnish the town with light.

THE Ryan Commission Co., of St. Louis, whose elevator was recently destroyed by fire, are having an elevator erected of 500,000-bushels capacity, the cost of which is to be \$75,000.

F.H. PEAVEY & CO., of Minneapolis, have let a contract to Tramontau Bros. to build a grain elevator of 1,750,000 bushels capacity on a site purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

PALESTINE now boasts of several steam roller flour mills. Jerusalem, Jaffa and Gaza have each a small steam mill, and lately two more have been built by German colonists on the coast between Jaffa and Gaza.

THE T. B. Hawkes Milling Co., at Royalton, Minn., has let the contract to remodel their mill to the Edw. P. Allis Co., and will increase the capacity to 300 barrels. They will also add a 30-barrel rye outfit at the same time.

D.F. Chandler, manager of the Osakis mill, recently destroyed by fire at Osakis Minn., will rebuild the mill. The village of Osakis has offered a bonus of \$3,000 and the work of rebuilding will be commenced at once.

THE developments of the milling industry in Oklahoma is keeping even pace with that of wheat production. Tecumseh, Nobles, Moore, Choctaw City, El Reno and Oklahoma City all have new mills, and more are being projected.

THE Bosch-Ryan Grain Company, of Davenport, Ia., has let contracts for the erection on Sylvan Island, Moline, Ill., of a \$50,000 grain elevator and malt house. The former is to have a capacity of 15 cars daily, and the latter of 200,000 bushels per year.

THE Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union is preparing to build a flouring mill at some point in the Palouse country, having a daily capacity of 150 bbls. The location is not yet decided upon, but it will be either Garfield, Pullman or Oakesdale, Wash.

THE sum of \$1,500 has been subscribed by the farmers in the vicinity of Lake City, Minn., toward the building of a co-operative grain warehouse in that city, and work upon it will be commenced as soon as a site can be secured from the railway company.

A 50-barrel flour mill is to be built at Pinna, Ariz., by J.H. Nuttall; one at Pilger, Neb., by C.W. Wagener; one at Dawson, Neb., by the Dawson Milling Association; a 60-barrel mill at Howard's Grove, Wis., by Sprenger Bros.; and one at Whitewood, S.D., by Mitchell and Robinson.

FLOODS caused by the recent heavy rain-fall carried away the dam and sluices of Mr. Narcisse Gariepy's flour mill at Baie St. Paul, Que. The ground on which his buildings stand was also greatly damaged by the torrent. The dam of Messrs. Boivin & Glasgow's flour mill was also greatly damaged.

THE chinch bug infection which is being experimented with by C.L. Roos, of the New Ulm, Minn., roller mill is succeeding nicely. It is three days since the bugs were placed in the box (June 12,) and fully 8,000 are now coated over with the deadly spores. The first damp day will see them running loose in the fields, but the rain which is needed so badly does not come.

A MEETING of the board of directors of the Zumbrota Farmer's Elevator Company was held at Zumbrota, Minn. Computations as to the cost of an elevator with furnishings complete, were presented by a number of firms; no definite action was taken at that time. As yet not enough stock has been subscribed.

THE American Cereal Company, of Chicago, June 16, purchased the Queen Bee mill, at Sioux Falls, S.D., which has been idle several years. They will operate it as soon as possible to manufacture cereal foods. The mill is one of the largest in the county, and will furnish work for 200 men from the start. The consideration was \$50,000.

THE boilers of the Wells roller mills at Wells, Minn., exploded June 19, instantly killing Geo. Baer, the engineer, and completely demolishing the coal houses of the mill and the engines, and damaging the machinery of the mill to a great extent. Mr. Ketzback, the manager, estimates the loss at from \$6,000 to \$8,000. The mill will probably be repaired at once.

DANIEL WEIDNER's mill, along the Swatara Creek, in Bethel Township, Berks County, Pa., entirely collapsed on the morning of the 28th ult., leaving nothing but a heap of stones. Fortunately, no one was hurt. This ancient mill was the oldest building in northern Berks Co. It was erected about 145 years ago, and ground the grain of the early settlers of the county for miles around. It is believed that the heavy rain undermined the foundation.

FRANK ORBIN & J.T. BIBB, composing the Tacoma Grain Company, Tacoma, Wash., have purchased of the receiver of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company the 39 elevators belonging to the Northern Pacific system in the northwest. Thirty-eight elevators, with a capacity of 6,000,000 bushels, are located in Idaho and in Spokane, Lincoln and Whitman counties, Wash., the terminal elevator, 750,000 bushels, being located in Tacoma. Last year these elevators shipped 2,900,000 centals of wheat.

WORK was commenced May 24th on the foundation for the boiler plant and engine house, to be built for the big engine to be put in adjoining the Washburn A mill. The engine is of a marine type, and one of the largest of its kind ever designed, and it is well known from having been on exhibition at the World's Fair last summer. The entire contract for erecting the 2½-story building for the engine and boiler plant has been awarded to H. Downs & Son. Dimensions of the building are about 60x120 feet.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

J.M. FORBES, of Duluth, receiver of the Red River Valley Elevator Co., opened bids June 6th, for the purchase of the property of the company. This consists of 48 elevators along the lines of the Great Northern and Minnesota and North Dakota. The bids were as follows: A.B. Robbins of Minneapolis, \$143,000; St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company, \$151,000; Ernest Thompson of Minneapolis, \$161,000; John W. Adams of St. Paul, \$170,000; C.W. Van Duzen of Minneapolis, \$180,000. The bids will be submitted to the district court of Ramsey county.

THE Monarch Elevator Co., a part of the Peavey system, has decided to erect an immense annex to their elevator at Thirty-fourth street and Snelling avenue south, upon the Milwaukee tracks, and work will be begun at once. The annex will have a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, and will greatly reduce the crowded condition of the elevators of this company in the city and adjacent territory. The new annex will be of the most modern construction and will cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

The contract was awarded yesterday to the Honstain Construction Co.—*Minneapolis Tribune*, May 30.

D.W. HINES and some other farmers, living near the boundary line in North Dakota, away from railroads, will organize a company and build a road themselves, taking stock for their work. Their right-of-way they will get for almost nothing, each farmer giving it over his property. The road contemplated is to be built from Thief River Falls on the proposed extension of the Duluth & Winnipeg westward through Warren, Drayton, St. Thomas, Cavalier, Tina, Olga, past the Turtle mountains to Porte on the Soo line where the soft coal mines would be tapped. This branch would be 265 miles long. This summer it will be begun at Drayton and about 40 miles completed. This will give a connection with the Northern Pacific, and Mr. Hines says from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of wheat will go over it this summer.—*Market Record*.

THE C. & C. roller mills, of Spokane, Wash., intend to increase the capacity of its mill from 300 to 500 barrels daily capacity. The mill is one of the best on the northwest coast and is doing one of the largest business in this country, and recently have gone into the export trade for China shipments. Mr. W.S. Norman, secretary of the company, stated to a press representative recently that: "Our mill is the only one in Spokane exporting flour at present, our greatest competitor being the Portland flouring mills; but of late the C. & C. has gained rapidly on the Portland shipper due to the class of flour made by us. Our kiln-dried wheat was what seems to have been the principal benefit, and for this purpose it was a grand success. In Calcutta and tropical climates flour is often afflicted with weevil; but the kiln-drying process has cured our wheat to such an extent that weevil in our flour is something unknown, and the result has been that dealers have been clamoring for our brands. Our private brands are now so popular over there that we have been requested to manufacture special brands for dealers there.—*Commercial Review*.

Mill Fires.

DOHERTY's grist mill at Campbellton, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire.

W.J. HAWKS' elevator at Buffalo, N.D., burned June 22d. Loss \$3,000; insurance \$2,500.

THE Northern Pacific elevator, at Cheney, Wash., was destroyed by fire June 4th, together with 7,000 bushels of wheat.

THE flouring mills of the Ohio City Milling Company, at Ohio City, O., were destroyed by fire May 30. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$5,000.

THE elevator and mills of the Wabash Milling Company, at Danville, Ill., were destroyed by fire June 1st. Loss \$40,000; insurance \$22,000.

THE grist mill of Mr. David Levi at St. Paul, S.C., was destroyed by fire June 16th, together with engine room. Loss \$2,000; no insurance.

THE Pierre, S.D., flouring mills burned June 12, causing a loss of about \$15,000. The insurance was \$4,500 in the Millers' Mutual of Minneapolis.

THE roller mill of the Henry Milling Co., at Henry, Tenn., owned by Blanchard & Co., burned June 11th. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$3,500. Cause unknown.

THE Eureka flouring mills, Caledonia, O., owned and operated by Noah Lee and Silas J. Hipsher, burned May 24th. Loss \$20,000, with \$7,000 insurance.

THE elevator of the Central Elevator Company, Humboldt Ia., 100 tons of hay, and several buildings were destroyed by fire June 1st. Loss \$12,000; insurance \$3,000.

J. SEGUIN & Co.'s flour mill at Farmham, Que., burned June 16. Loss \$11,000; insurance \$4,000. The machinery, together with 800 bushels of wheat and other grain, were destroyed.

THE extensive mill plant of W. L. Matthews, at Marquette, Mich., consisting of flour mill, split pea and oat meal mill and elevator, was destroyed by fire June 11th. Loss \$40,000; no insurance.

THE grain and hay warehouse of S. K. Chambers & Bro., at Elkview, Pa., burned June 18, together with 100 tons of hay, 3,500 bushels of wheat and a quantity of other grain and machinery. Partially insured.

THE Greenville elevator at Greenville, Ill., belonging to Adolph Brennard, burned June 10. Loss on building \$12,000; on grain \$6,000; insurance, \$4,000 on building, and \$5,000 on stock. Several coal cars belonging to the Vandalia line were also burned.

THE flour mill at Joliet, Ill., owned by Lewis H. Ingalls of that city, John Norton of Lockport, and Chicago capitalists, was destroyed by fire May 24. Building and machinery valued at \$60,000; total loss, with \$2,000 insurance. The flour, wheat, and fixtures were owned by Louis H. Hyde. Loss \$15,000.

THE Hubbard & Palmer and the Minnesota & Western elevators at Slayton, Minn., were burned June 6. The fire was set by incendiaries, and was the fourth attempt to burn them in the last three days. A notice was posted on one of them, stating that the elevators would be burned for revenge. The village council has offered a reward of \$200 for the guilty party. There was no wind, or the town would have been destroyed.

THE three-story roller mill of the Dodge Milling Co., at Williamsville, N. Y., burned June 15th. The loss cannot be less than \$75,000; insurance \$30,000. The owners were Henry Dodge of Williamsville and Leonard Dodge of Buffalo. The former entered the burning building to turn on the water supply to extinguish the flames and has not since been seen. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but is supposed to have resulted from a boiler explosion or spontaneous combustion.

CAN BRITAIN EXPORT FLOUR?

Under this caption "The Miller" London, in its June issue has the following to say:

"In the present issue will be found an article, by Mr. W. T. Bates, in which it is suggested that British millers, instead of hustling and jostling each other in the pursuit of little orders in this little country, should look abroad for markets in which to compete with the merchant millers of the United States. Seeing that British millers can often, though not always, command good wheat at a low price, and taking into account the excellence of the mechanical equipment of their mills, there should be no insuperable bar to the exportation of British flour. But it must be remembered that good La Plata wheat at less than 20s. a quarter is not likely to be always on hand; the present position of the corn trade is absolutely without precedent. As

for competing for the Brazil trade, we should have to meet there a triple host of formidable foes from the United States, from Hungary and from Argentina, for it should not be forgotten that that land not only produces good and cheap wheat, but is furnished with many well-equipped merchant mills. India, China and Japan seem more likely to reward the enterprise of the British miller; with the two first countries a brisk trade has of late years sprung up from the Pacific coast. For the rest a thirst to get into your neighbor's territory, as millers put it, is not peculiar to the flour makers of this country. The United States sent us in the 10 months which ended on April 30th last, 13,945,632 barrels, against 13,808,298 in the corresponding period of 1892-1893, figures which show no diminution in our receipts of American flour. The Winter Wheat Millers League, an Association of American merchant millers, formed for the express object of promoting the expansion of the foreign markets, held their second meeting at Cincinnati, on May 16 last. The annual report showed that the total number of members was 156, with a daily capacity of 40,700 bbls. (28,400 sacks). The annual Congress of Russian millers, an institution held under Government supervision, and patronage is to meet at the end of next November. This Congress was organized by the Ministry of Finance for the purpose of promoting an export trade in Russian flour, and its postponement from May, in which month it was due, till November, was owing to the unpromising present outlook in the flour trade of all lands."

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Editorial.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE late meeting of the Millers' National Association at Chicago was a business meeting pure and simple, the representation in point of capacity was large, and the business before the meeting was speedily accomplished. The new officers are full of enthusiasm and hope to be able to infuse some of it into their brother millers throughout the milling states, and desire to make the association what it should be, national in fact as well as name. It is, however, necessary that they should have the aid and co-operation of every merchant miller in the country. We believe millers outside of the association have in a measure been misled as to the value of the national association and the work it has accomplished not only for its members but the outsider as well.

A national organization is a necessity to millers, they may not feel the need or see the desirability of it directly to themselves individually for the reason they do not come in direct contact with the benefits, the average miller must have his purse pulled before he gives the question much thought, but when his pocket is touched, he

then begins to look around for relief, and the association is sought. Now there should be patriotism enough in the make up of every miller to induce him to join the representative association of his guild, and assist in making it what it should be, if it is not already to his liking, for all objectionable features can be removed and all improvements, benefits, or changes, made while a member, that the majority may approve, inside the association better than by dropping out. The tax is a very light one and the benefits whatever the members desire to make them. We trust the new officers will be encouraged by a large increase in membership and a greater interest taken by all members of the association the present year.

INSURANCE CONTRACT.

AT a meeting of the Southern Illinois millers a grievance was presented by Mr. Neal of the Jackson Co., Ill., Milling Co.

Mr. Neal lost his mill by fire, for which there was \$17,500 insurance, only \$2,500 of which he was able to collect. The Millers' National, Illinois Millers Association and the Indiana Millers refusing to pay on the ground that it was a part of the contract that the assured was to keep a watchman, the assured on the other hand claiming to have had no such understanding with the company and that requirement was inserted without his knowledge or consent. To this point it would seem, that Mr. Neal's relief would be at law, unless he expects the Southern Illinois Millers' Association to assist him in the prosecution of a suit. Whether he does, or does not, the action taken by the association upon the resolution of Mr. Cole would seem to us very much out of place, as the companies will stand upon their contract, having once refused to pay by reason of breach of contract cannot consistently void the breach, and now come in and pay because an association has resolved they should do so, hence such resolutions are without force and bad taste. While we know nothing about the case further than reported in the proceedings, we believe Mr. Neal, if he can sustain his

statements, would have a very good case in court.

This circumstance brings to mind the burning of the Saxon & Thompson mill at Lockport, N.Y., a case where the mill was left alone for 2 or 3 hours between watches and during that absence the mill took fire and was totally consumed. Most of the companies in this case compromised at 50 cents on the dollar, which was satisfactory to Mr. Saxon. One of the larger companies, however, refused to pay. If Mr. Neal will write Mr. S. B. Saxon, Troy, N. Y., he can get full particulars of how Mr. Saxon was treated in that case.

If Mr. Neal agreed in his application to keep a watchman at fixed periods and the rate was based upon that requirement, and he failed to do so, the consequences are his unless he can show that the absence of a watchman did not contribute to the loss. Or if he signed the application without reading it and fully inform himself as to the document he was signing he does not thereby relieve himself of responsibility, and the lesson, though an expensive one, may be worth to him all it cost.

THE POTATO CROP.

PROBABLY never before in the history of the country, was there such an immense acreage of potatoes as there is at present. Go where you will north, south, east or west—potatoes, potatoes, potatoes. In Nebraska some planters have put in as high as 150 acres while plantations of 50 to 100 acres are common. Farmers who usually plant $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of potatoes have now from 2 to 20 acres. With such an enormous outturn of potatoes prices must rule correspondingly low, hence will be used more freely than ever to help out the food ration. In view of these facts less wheat will be used, and unless a distressing failure in some foreign countries of the wheat and rye crop, it would look as if the price for wheat would not be likely to soar very high, notwithstanding the short crop outlook that confronts us, whenever flour has reached more than an average price. Potatoes have always reduced its consumption in a remarkable degree and we see no rea-

son why it will not be affected in like manner if the present outlook for the potato crop is maintained to their harvest time.

A CHICAGO special gives the particulars of a contemplated boycott of Washburn, Crosby & Co's flour. While we know little of the merits of the case beyond as stated in the dispatch, we apprehend the effect of this boycott will prove a boom-erang. The American public like to see fair play, and their sympathies will be in favor of the mill which is giving employment to men who are willing and anxious to work at the terms the mill is willing to pay, and particularly as the work to be done is to enable the poorer classes to buy a high quality of flour in very small quantities, and at the lowest possible price. It is not the well-to-do that buy flour in such packages, but the people whose incomes from day to day has to be spread out to cover the wants of the household flour included. By the way, it looks to us that the boycott is being used altogether too freely and to that extent that the public is getting tired of it, and their sympathies are not with it. The method of boycotting, aside from its illegality is a very dangerous weapon and should only be used in very extreme cases, if at all, but the use of it upon the slightest provocation to remedy every little grievance that may arise from any difference between employer and employee seldom damages the employer to any extent, in fact often times injures to his benefit, not so with the employee; the loss of position, time and wages are to him a serious matter, and from which it takes him a long time to recover, to say nothing of the bad blood engendered.

WE would call the attention of readers to the advertisement of Wm. Kueker, Faribault, Minn., in our "For Sale" column. Intending purchasers of mill property will do well to address him regarding this property.

SEND for a copy of the new edition of the "Riverside Flour Cable Code." Address Riverside Printing Co., Milwaukee.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

A Month of Stagnation, Ending in a Boom, on Crop Damage and Bad Weather West, Rather Than Improved Demand For the Old Crop Surplus Which Still Hangs Over Market.—Oats and Corn Pulling Up Wheat. Europe Following Advance But Not Buying.—Argentine Competition Checked by Decline in Its Gold Premium, But Russian Offerings Heavy.

THE past month has been one of continued stagnation and deeper depression than any other previous one, on the crop, with lower records for both wheat and flour, until the last week of the period under review, or the first week in June, when the trade was seized by another crop scare, as bad as the one in March, and more extended, embracing the whole grain list, by which prices were sent up 3c in a day on wheat and oats and nearly as much on corn. In the activity and excitement, flour too was caught up, and we have had the most active three days in months, if not on the crop. But it did not come any too soon to save the weakened backs of the Bulls and holders of both flour and wheat, at home and abroad, while it was a Godsend to the long suffering millers of this country, who have been compelled to sit down on their stocks, for months back and see the English millers with cheaper Argentine wheats getting away their export trade, while home demand has been less, rather than greater, on account of the low prices, because of the bad times. Failures in the grain trade of Argentine and of England had already commenced before the upturn in prices, and more and larger ones were feared and rumored, adding to the depths of this crop's depression, which had been reached in the last week of May.

It was with a sigh of relief that the few remaining bulls greeted the reaction, but many of them did not dare wait long enough to get its full benefit, although the market advanced suddenly and rapidly enough, after it had gotten once fairly turned upward. But it took some time to do this, for the reason that the longs realized on every advance, fearing it would be the last, and that the market would get away from them as it had done on the previous crop scares of this year. For, even the bulls, had lost faith in any radical and permanent advance in wheat on this crop; and, a flour man who dared express and back a belief that flour could ever do better, was "jumped on" by sellers at concessions, until there was scarcely a buyer left who dare take a thousand bbls.

a time, unless he had a place to put it on an old contract at higher prices as some jobbers have been going short of the market, after losing money on the long side for nearly two years, until they were getting shaky financially, excepting the larger houses. But it took a 3c advance in wheat in one day, to

LIFT FLOUR OUT OF THIS SLOUGH OF DESPOND

and finally scare in these doubting Thomases of the trade; and, even then, those who did not "get afraid" on the first day of this sensational advance and "get in" near the previous bottom prices, refused to "come in out of the cold," until nearly as much more had been gained for wheat. The result was, three days of active trade, especially in spring patents, which had been the deadliest and most unsaleable thing in the market for months and the market, having settled to 3.50 for good flours of well known brands, when any body had to sell 1000 bbls. or more, although more of the standard to choice brands were held 10 and 20c higher than that, but without selling even in job lots; for, the trade was supplied by old purchasers, to arrive on the opening of navigation, made on the last wheat crop scare in March at \$3.65 @ \$3.75. For weeks, \$3.50 was the best lead that could be gotten for a round lot of any thing but one or two top brands which most mills refused; and hence, for three weeks, before the last, there was absolutely not enough done in patents from day to day to establish jobbing quotations even.

But there had been a fair jobbing and considerable West India trade in winter wheat straights, since the bituminous coal strike and famine in the West had shut down many winter wheat mills and reduced the supply of their flours. In the meantime, however, the almost utter lack of demand for low grade winters for export had depressed them to \$2.00 and under in sacks for No. 2 and \$2.20 @ \$2.25 for No. 1, at which a speculative demand sprung up and cleared the market up to \$2.20 @ \$2.25 in bbls. and \$2.35 @ \$2.40 respectively. This happened the last week in May and still further firmed up winter straights from the bottom until those advanced from \$2.70 @ \$2.80 to \$2.80 @ \$2.90 for good to standard brands and \$3.00 @ \$3.10 in fancy genuine straights at the close. Low winters firmed up about 10c also on the past week's boom in wheat; and patent springs gained 10 @ 15c from the bottom with winters dull at \$3.00 @ \$3.30 against \$2.00 @ \$2.20 on the bottom. Spring patents are now \$3.70 @ \$3.90 that were \$3.60 @ \$3.75 and unsaleable at that except in occasional car lots.

HIGH PRICES OF FEED STUFFS.

Low springs have been slack as a rule, for since the return of pasture in England the export demand for feed had fallen off until prices had reached \$1.50 for fair in sacks at which Grinnell, Minturn & Co. took a lot of 25,000 sacks two weeks ago for the English markets. At the close, however, they are held higher at \$1.60 @ \$1.65 on lighter offerings as the supply of mill feed West has been reduced by the coal famine and shutting down of mills while the consumption at the West and all over, has been increased, as well as for mill feed, by the abnormally high prices of oats which have gone in this market to \$30.00 per ton; when wheat was selling at \$20.00, corn at \$19.00, and mill feed at \$18.00, though all but feed are now higher. This great disparity between the natural relative prices of feed and food stuffs, is already having its effect on the meat as well as flour market; and the strength of both comes from the bottom and not the top priced stuffs. This is one of the most healthy points in the situation, and may outweigh or offset at least, the heavy supplies of wheat and flour; for, wheat is being used for feed as well as low flours throughout the country, at current prices for oats and corn; not only where the latter are scarce at interior points, but at the seaboard where it is cheaper as shown above.

MIXING WHEAT WITH OATS.

Even here in New York feed dealers are buying No. 2 Red wheat and mixing 15 per cent with oats and the horses don't resent it, as yet, although the mules are said to be kicking. But neither have as much to say about what they like or the price for it, as before the substitution of cable for our 5000 car horses in New York the past year; and, of trolley, for a still larger line in Brooklyn, which has cut down the feed trade of this city very severely the past year. Yet the demand for feed stuffs for export has more than offset this and enabled the city mills to keep up their mill feed prices between 75c and \$1.00 the whole year and sold ahead all the time at that. The bearing of this position of feed stuffs on wheat is very important and will continue the balance of this crop year to the advantage of wheat and flour, though conditions on another crop are liable to be modified, so far at least, as the export demand is concerned, though the outlook for the oat crop in this country is apparently bad and much more than for wheat. Corn, on the other hand, under favorable weather conditions, is likely to make up the oat deficit, as the acreage is largely increased this year,

although it will not be available for the next six months to any general extent. The hay crop is also a factor that may help restore the old equilibrium between feed and food prices on the next crop.

THE PROSPECTS OF EXPORT DEMAND for our wheat and flour for the balance of this crop are not brilliant. On the late extreme depression, prices did not seem to stimulate demand in the least. Rather, the European and other exporting markets seemed to run away from ours, as supplies were in excess of spot or near future demand, while there is no longer anybody bold enough and with money enough to shoulder this heavy spot load and carry it through hot weather, with much wheat in Chicago in doubtful condition, if not here, on the still uncertain prospects of a short crop here.

As Europe did not come in when prices were much lower, it is not expected she will at the present range of prices, so long as she has ample spot and future supplies and knows plenty of places where she can get more whenever she wants them at her own prices. This is the way she looks at the situation and hence has not changed her position towards the market. The shorts were the chief source of the demand which caused this late sharp advance and Pardridge, the largest and last of them, is supposed to have covered at this writing. Unless these long or export buying therefore, this last advance can scarcely be maintained unless the holders of the big stocks here and in other countries are willing to speculate by carrying them into another crop. The gold premium in Argentine has lately fallen so sharply as to stop sales from that country, and this has made the European markets more responsive to ours than usual. But there is plenty of wheat in that country still and it will come out so soon as her exchanges are more settled, while Russia has an enormous surplus kept back awaiting the new commercial treaty with Germany by which her surplus could be disposed of there. This will supply that country and keep her out of our market. In fact it accounts for Berlin being one of the weakest markets in Europe of late.

A REACTION SEEMS DUE, therefore, at the close, after such an excited and active advance and we are liable to relapse into a dull heavy market in the near future, as hot weather must soon succeed this cold spring when the trade will want but little, nor want that little "long" at least, while the 5,000,000 bushels of doubtful or "unsound" No. 2 Red

wheat (as samples of it sent our grain inspector have been pronounced), remains on the market in Chicago, for which the carriers are seeking a market abroad, and, so far have been unable to find one, while it is not suitable for milling at home. This is mixed wheat and old wheat carried for the charges, until it is doubtful if it can be carried through hot weather. In fact part is being and has been shipped to Buffalo already, while shippers dare not buy in Chicago, for anyone who does will get this poor wheat before any of the 15,000,000 good wheat there will be delivered on contract.

NEW YORK, June 9th.

BUFFALO.

THE John T. Noye Manufacturing Co. is gradually taking back its old hands, laid off in the days of trouble, and will be running full blast in a short time. This will be good news to those who have had anything to do with that strictly reliable old firm.

Patten Bros., of Chicago, have gone out of business. Mr. George H. Wolcott, who has been with them for the past six years as the Buffalo representative, will continue the business on his own account.

It is quietly working, that scheme to list telephotus stock. After that is accomplished quotations on "wheels" will be posted on the big stock board on "change." Then the Sandheath combination will retire from business, having amassed a fortune. That's the way the wheels are turning this month.

That Imperial Mill advertisement of "twenty more loaves of bread to the barrel than any other flour," has awakened our millers, as the whole city has been flooded with circulars to that effect. But you can't get the millers here to fight what they know is a ridiculous statement.

Mr. Riley Pratt packed up his belongings the other day and skipped out, without saying where he was going. Several weddings among the members of the exchange lately, and the absence of A. Safford makes his departure look suspicious. He's sly and slicked; devilish.

It was no surprise to those who knew all about the construction of the Eastern elevator to hear an action had been brought against the contractors. Damages are placed at \$49,600. The builders were James Stewart & Co., a St. Louis firm. The plaintiffs allege that by reason of the failure to complete the elevator in the time specified, they suffered great pecuniary loss, that parts of the machinery are imperfect and valueless, and that the contractors undertook to

replace any parts of the structure imperfect, or too weak for its purpose. This will make interesting reading for all hands when the trial comes off.

The elevator war goes on merrily. It is instructive, as it shows to what foolish ends competition will drive legitimate trade. In the first place the floaters got to cutting each others throats, and when trade fell off the rate of transferring from vessel to canal boat was down to what you could get, about $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bus. This continued peeling of a shaving could not last always, and so the regular elevators took a hand in the fight, scattering the poodles and getting the well-gnawed bone.

The campaign was put in the hands of one of the most stubborn elevator owners in the association, and as he has a free hand there can be only one result, the defeat of the floaters and the resumption of a fair and just rate. It may be argued that Tom Ryan, the great ring "buster," is also a notoriously good fighter, but when Tom gets to facing the fact that he cannot transfer grain for nothing and pay a premium for the privilege of doing it, he will wink the other eye.

No. 2 red winter wheat sold in this market at the beginning of the month for 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. At that price and up to 56c there was a good demand, but when 58@60c was asked millers refused to look at it. The difference between spring and winter is 10c per bushel, certainly large enough to make a change and see how it will work.

Patent Spring flour sold at \$3.80-3.90, and during the spurt of June 8th no advance was made, in fact it was hard work to sell at those figures. Winters sold at \$3.25-3.45 for best family grades. Rye flour, owing to the advance in that cereal, was held at \$3.00.

The Robinson Feed Co., of Milwaukee, did not stop long in Buffalo. There is little show for new-comers in that field here.

The Schoellkopf Hydraulic Canal Co. is supplying their factories at the Falls with electric power. It's an immense success.

Lake line managers have organized a Lake Carrier's Association on the same lines as the Western Traffic Association, and appointed Mr. Henry C. French commissioner. With that gentleman at the head there is no doubt of some agreement being reached on eastbound package freight. When flour can be shipped at 10c per 100 lbs. from the Northwest to New York, and the rate from Buffalo to the East is 13c, there is need for a commissioner with ample ability to cope with such tremendous discrimination,

and Mr. French possesses all the requirements.

Strikes and fights are the rule this dull year. The railroads are not carrying away enough grain to pay a weighman, owing to the cut in elevator rates. The grain, as it comes from the vessel, is run into the hopper and out again into canal boats. Not a kernel is allowed to get inside of the house and as this could not be done in transferring from vessel to cars, the roads have a dull time of it. The prospects, however, are that something will be done before the month closes towards evening up this thing.

Farmers in this state say there will be no wheat to harvest. The wet, cold weather has given the straw an unusual growth and much of it is rotten. You can't tell much about what the honest granger says, but as some of these reports come from city owners, there may be three-quarters of an average crop.

Mr. F. J. Sawyer is in the old country again and is likely to make this a much longer visit than the last. Mr. Sawyer is one of those who keeps his word. Others on their return from the first trip to Europe are certain they will visit there the year following, but alas, this country seems good enough for them long before the time comes for starting again.

The site of the Chester mill at Lockport, has been sold and all thoughts of another mill there have been abandoned. So says a big miller in that city.

The through-billing arrangement secured by the Car-Grain Association, of Buffalo, is, as far as working wonders for the trade here, a flat failure. Later on, perhaps, it will have its effect. There is one thing about it which is worth mentioning and that is there are no "snaps" now for one or two Western agents; we are all equal, and that's a blessing.

Not a blessing, however, for freight agents, as they are being worked to death to give these "snap men" a little advantage not enjoyed by the others and it makes life miserable. Will the "snaps" succeed?

Mr. A. R. James is fitting up his office in grand style, and proposes to have an office warming as soon as it is completed. This would be something new in the building; to invite the members of the Exchange to inspect an office. The inspection of an office is usually an impromptu affair. A motion is made, during a lull in business, to look over so and so's new furnishings, and the crowd files to the office, turning things upside down when they reach there, if the occupant objects to their suggestions of changes in certain features. As a rule he saws wood. Miller James

will do the thing up brown no doubt, and I will see that a full report of the warming reaches the UNITED STATES MILLER.

It is either great foresight or extravagant recklessness to go on building elevators the way it is being done at this port. The new Coatsworth will be completed in a month, Kellogg & McDougall are getting out plans for another, and Col. C. Lee Able, owner of the Marine, will start to enlarge his house to double its capacity in a week or two. Is Buffalo to be the speculative centre, and Chicago wiped from the face of the earth, as Milwaukee was in that business? Stranger things have happened. It is either this or there will be some cheap elevator property for sale in Buffalo next year. There is no place on earth better situated for a speculative market than this.

J. H. Radebaugh, of Heinold & Radebaugh, went a fishing in the Adirondack mountains a week ago. Now, the gentle James going a fishing is ridiculous enough, but, when on his return, he says he did not catch a fish, it passes belief. Now, Os. Seymour always gets big fish, and brother Jacus invariably comes home with a big string. Honest James may live forever as an example to his brother anglers.

Harvey & Henry are running full blast at both mills. The rye mill is turning out its capacity and no trouble is found in disposing of it.

The Newman mill at Akron is running steadily, although its senior proprietor continues to grumble about hard times. W. P. Andrews is the only man who is not discouraged. He says the demand for "White Fawn" and "Akron Falls" were never better in country towns than during the last month, and there is no trouble in keeping his customers. In his opinion the prospects are surely improving.

Mr. M. L. Crittenden has taken Mr. George Watkins as assistant, in place of Robert Summers. The new man is a hustler in wheat, corn and oats, and as a barley salesman he has no peer.

Manager Flatley, of the Imperial Mill Co., is making a mighty effort to keep his brands before the people, and is having a serious time of it, with the sharp competition prevailing here at present. There never was so much flour for sale, nor such a variation in prices. Some of the stuff seems to be given away; a barrel with every five barrel purchase.

Mill-feed has been quiet and gradually weakened until last week, when western prices were advanced 50c. per ton, to meet the additional cost of transportation. Winter bran is

selling here at old prices, \$15.75, and spring, \$14.50, sacked.

Receipts and shipments since the opening of navigation to date, compare as follows:

LAKE RECEIPTS.			
Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
1894. 2,445,330	10,710,048	10,747,332	3,824,315
1893. 1,384,000	18,700,000	7,910,000	5,480,000
SHIPMENTS CANAL.			
Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
1894. 5,340,000	3,811,380	480,000	35,000
1893. 6,320,000	1,351,100	24,000	185,900
SHIPMENTS RAIL.			
Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
1894. 5,020,000	5,070,000	1,750,000	20,000
1893. 9,120,000	5,531,000	2,908,000	278,200

DULUTH.

THE past month has been, taking it all in all, fairly satisfactory to the Duluth millers, although the tendency of the market was sluggish rather than active. In point of output the past four weeks have about equaled any previous four weeks in the history of flouring at the head of the lakes, and despite the slow market, business all along the line has been exceedingly brisk. During the last week in May the Imperial mill made an average run of 5,000 barrels a day, which, being done without crowding or an attempt to break records, shows something of the capacity of this mammoth mill whose easy capacity is 6,000 barrels a day. Scarcity of wheat and other causes will curtail the output of the mills somewhat this week, and for the remainder of the month, yet the outlook generally is favorable for a continuous and active business.

The mills in operation at this writing at the head of the lakes, are:

Name.	Location.	Capacity,
Imperial	Duluth	5,000
Lake Superior	Superior...	3,000
Anchor	Superior...	2,000
Freeman	West Superior	2,000
Listman	Superior...	2,42
Minkota	West Superior...	750
Duluth Roller	Duluth	450
Grand Republic	West Superior	2,50
Total daily capacity...		19,182

The big spurt in grinding was made during the last half of May and first week in June to get off as much stuff as possible before the freight advance which took effect on June 7, on consignments to eastern points. During May the production of flour at Duluth and Superior, the receipts of flour and grain, as compared with May 1893, were as follows:

	1894.	1893.
Flour bbls. produced, Dul.	101,025	73,918
" " received Sup	121,361	74,900
" " received	74,245	76,713
Wheat, bus.	526,729	1,682,169
Corn, " "	31,453	
Oats, " "	40,253	
Rye, " "	1,539	

The shipments of flour and grain during May this year, as compared with May last, are as follows:

	1894.	1893.
Flour from Dul. bbls.	812,260	533,910
" " Sup. "	179,003	
Wheat, bus.	2,746,791	7,627,061
Corn, " "	153,142	27,811
Oats, " "	6,679	
Rye, " "	10,000	11,833
Flaxseed "	86,007	

Last week the production of flour was 93,903 bbls., and there

were 180,804 bbls. received. For the week ending June 2, the flour output, receipts, shipments and stock were as follows:

	Receipts, Shipped,	Stock,
Superior mills	59,255	50,142
Duluth mills,	36,103	27,118
St. Paul & Duluth	32,771	70,998
Northern Pacific	8,220	22,621
Eastern Minnesota	38,478	101,923
C. St. P., M. & O....	47,110	63,150
Totals	222,607	345,000
		235,822

Quotations made this week at the mills for car or round lots, per bbl of 196 lbs. are:

First patents, in wood	\$1,350 3.15
Second patents, in wood	3,250 3.35
Fancy bakers', in wood	2,350 2.45
Export bakers', in wood	2,050 2.15
Low grades, in bags	1,300 1.50

A discount is made from flour in wood in favor of sacks as follows: On 280 and 140-lb jute bags and 98-lb cotton sacks, 20c.; 49-lb cotton sack, 10c.; paper sacks, 20c. In 21½-lb cotton sacks, the price is the same as in wood. In half barrels, 30c. extra is charged. When packages are furnished by the buyer 35c. is deducted from the price in wood.

The scarcity of coal and other causes have reduced the amount of tonage offered and this has had a tendency to send the price of freights up, but now that the coal strike has been settled, and up cargoes will be resumed, it is thought that rates will be held somewhere at present quotations, if they do not decline. Still there is a stronger feeling in all branches of business in the northwest and the volume of freight, especially in iron ore, is being increased, and some of the vessel men think that it is not at all improbable that rates will be further advanced in harmony with the general strengthening of business.

But little wheat is now being received by the estimators and it is pretty well settled that the country bins are depleted. It is further pretty well settled that if the mills at the head of the lakes run at anything like their full capacities there will be a wheat famine before the new crop is ready to move. There is now scarcely 7,000,000 bushels of wheat in the elevators and the mills are drawing quite freely on this amount. By the first of August, at the present rate the mills will have consumed about 3,000,000 bushels, and the shipments will approximate 2,000,000 bushels a month. Prices must necessarily advance and the output of flour somewhat curtailed.

Rates for export stuffs have been held firm at the following quotations in cents per 100 lbs.: Amsterdam 20; Dundee 26;

Glasgow 19; Hamburg 25.50; Liverpool 15.03; London 18.89; Rotterdam 20.50; Leith 23; Belfast 23.98. On Thursday of last week lake rates were restored to a basis of 17½c. per 100 pounds from Duluth to New York, and 20c. per 100 lbs.

from Minneapolis. The former rate was 15c. from Duluth and 17½c. from Minneapolis, the differential being 2½c. While the through rate has been advanced the differential remains the same, which is prejudicial to the millers here and will be the chief cause of the decrease in the output for the next few weeks.

A matter of considerable interest to shippers of grain and flour from Duluth, comes up from Congressman Baldwin. He writes, urging the Chamber of Commerce to immediate action relative to opposing the Chickering resolution pending in the house. This resolution provides for retaliatory measures against Canadian vessels to offset the charge made by the Canadian government on American vessels passing through the Welland canal. The resolution, it is agreed, is an extremely bad thing for Duluth and all the northwestern lake ports. The chamber will give the Congressman all the support at its command, and has sent in a protest against the proposed legislation.

Receiver Forbes is getting the affairs of the extensive Red River Valley Elevator Co. in shape. The creditors of these 48 elevators in Minnesota and Dakota will probably be paid in full. The liability of the company when the failure occurred was \$440,000, but assets were found and creditors paid \$175,000, leaving \$265,000 unpaid. Sealed bids were opened for the elevators as follows: A. B. Robbins, Minneapolis, \$143,000; St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Co., \$151,000; Ernest Thompson, Minneapolis, \$161,000; John W. Adams, St. Paul, \$176,000; G. W. Van Dusen, Minneapolis, \$180,000. These bids have been submitted to the district court of Ramsey county. The Van Dusen-Harrington Co. will undoubtedly get the elevators. The prospects for the Northern Pacific creditors are less flattering. The liabilities at the time of the failure were \$1,080,000. A sale of wheat in the elevators realized \$345,000, which has been paid to creditors, leaving a balance due of \$750,000. The elevators in Idaho and Washington belonging to the company were sold a short time ago for \$63,500, leaving the elevators in Oregon, Minnesota and North Dakota undisposed of. They will probably be sold soon but a large deficit will be left unprovided for.

In these days of strikes and unrest in the ranks of the employed, the profit sharing system of the Imperial mill ought to be studied with interest by both mill men and employees. The Imperial flouring mill is the largest and most successful flouring institution in the

country and may stand as a model in more than one respect. Manager B. C. Church of this mill, referring to the system, said that the company began, some three years ago, to divide each year certain sums of money taken from the net earnings of the mill, among the employees. The sums were called the employees' dividends. At first these sums were set aside by a vote of the stockholders, but last spring the plan was changed for a percentage basis plan. "In apportioning these dividends," said Mr. Church, "the principal facts taken into consideration are the length of service with the company and the rate of wages paid; the man having worked the longest and receiving the highest rate of wages, receive the highest dividend. No employee participates in these dividends who has been in the employ of the company less than one year. If he is laid off on account of sickness the time lost is not counted against him. In 1892 and '93 a life insurance policy for \$1,000 was bought for every man eligible to life insurance and the profit-sharing dividends. The cost of the life insurance was deducted from the amount of the dividends." This feature on account of the great variance of premiums to be paid adds so many complications to the plan that it may be eliminated. Besides this insurance the company carries a blanket accident policy, one which covers all employees. This provides in case of accident, doctors' bills and one-half of the regular wages received when the accident occurred. In case of death from the accident \$500 is paid to the employee's heirs. There are 80 employees participating in these profit-sharing dividends while a year ago there were only 56. Mr. Church states that the employees all seem to appreciate what is being done for them. Since the system has been in vogue there has been but one strike and that lasted but four hours. The dividends have amounted to about 15 per cent of the regular wages received by the employees.

When the great coal miners' strike began there was a surplus stock of about 800,000 tons at the head of the lakes and as a consequence all of the industries here as well as many vessels have had ample supplies. Several railroads and many Chicago concerns drew on the Duluth docks during the stringency. Most of the flouring mills burn slack which can be secured at from \$1 to \$1.75 a ton, and the recent heavy shipments of soft coal from this point has greatly increased the normal supply of the screenings and flour is being made at a fuel cost of from 1½ to 2c per barrel.

LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.



LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS,
SUPERIOR, WIS.

6000 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.

L. R. HURD, MANAGER.

Daisy Roller Mill Co.,

Proprietors.

DAISY ROLLER MILLS,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

1800 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.

H. E. BROOKS, MANAGER.

Wheat rates to Buffalo remain at 2½ cents, a point which has been maintained for several weeks. There is but little demand for tonnage and but few charters are made. While many vessels are holding for 2½ cents, the supply of wheat is not very large and the tonnage which is required to move it can probably be secured at the present rates. Rates on lumber remain at \$1.75 to Buffalo and Tonawanda and \$2 to Chicago, per 1,000 feet.

The steamship Selwyn Eddy took out a cargo of wheat the first of this week, which broke all previous records. She had aboard 121,000 bushels of wheat, No. 1 Northern, from the Terminal elevators. This is 6,000 bushels more than her best cargo out of here and is the banner cargo down the lakes. It would take over 10,000 acres of last year's crop to make up this cargo. When these cargoes, with less than 15 feet of water at the Sault can be taken out, the immense cargoes which might be floated with 22 feet of water can scarcely be computed; and if these vessels could plow on direct to Liverpool, the northwest would be the base of wheat supply for the world, but instead of furnishing this supply, the northwestern wheat fields are being rapidly robbed of their supremacy. The Argentine Republic

has swung into the arena as a chief competitor, at one bound. And, by the way, this competitor cannot be scanned by the wheat growers and shippers of this country too closely. A few years ago the Republic did not raise wheat enough for its own consumption; last year it exported more than 30,000,000 bushels, and the quantity shipped this year may reach 50 or 60 million bushels. During the first four months of this year the shipments of wheat from Argentine ports to Europe amounted to 24,816,000 bushels, as against 15,424,000 bushels during the corresponding months of 1893. The shipments for the entire year of 1893 were 31,484,000 bushels, but if the rate of increase during the first quarter of this year be maintained the shipments for 1894 will reach about 60,000,000 bushels. The shipments for January and February were comparatively small but in March and April they amounted to 18,500,000 bushels, of which 14,800 were taken by Great Britain. That country for about three months has been receiving Argentine wheat at the rate of 7,000,000 bushels per month, and there is still in the republic, to be exported, a surplus of about 35,000,000 bushels. This is a matter of no little concern to Duluth and Minnesota. It is stated by a writer

in a Liverpool journal that there is no premium on forward shipments from the Republic, and for this reason European buyers can contract for supplies as far ahead as the deliveries from the current crop run, at the same price that is paid for spot cash. Thus they save the carrying charges which are added here to the price of spot wheat for future delivery. European buyers not only get the Argentine wheat carried for nothing, but also insure themselves against losses on a declining market, by selling future deliveries in this country at the ruling wheat market and general re-premium against their purchases in South America. In other words this country has to pay the losses on the surplus crop of Argentina. Thus the Argentine competition is given a peculiar force much greater than the mere amount of exports would indicate. There can be no doubt that to this source may be traced one of the principal causes of the decline of wheat and maintenance of the present low prices. The fact that England has purchased 30,000,000 bushels of wheat at Buenos Ayres instead of New York cannot fail to have had a great influence in keeping down the price of American wheat, and therefore the American farmer must give serious attention to the problem

of at least meeting the Argentine competition—if he can, under a national policy which has driven England to develop the South American wheat fields where she can exchange her wares without excessive penalties.

The new Board of Trade building is under contract to be finished by April 1, and the probabilities are that the work will be completed before that time. The foundation is in and the corner stone will be laid with Masonic rites in a few days.

The recent activity in the wheat market and general re-premium against their purchases in South America. In other words this country has to pay the losses on the surplus crop of Argentina. Thus the Argentine competition is given a peculiar force much greater than the mere amount of exports would indicate. There can be no doubt that to this source may be traced one of the principal causes of the decline of wheat and maintenance of the present low prices. The fact that England has purchased 30,000,000 bushels of wheat at Buenos Ayres instead of New York cannot fail to have had a great influence in keeping down the price of American wheat, and therefore the American farmer must give serious attention to the problem

H. F. J.

DULUTH, June 12.

SUPERIOR.

SUPERIOR scores another big record for the four weeks last past, and demonstrates that as a flour producing point she has but few equals in the country. Up to the middle of June the mills were generally active, when for several reasons the pace was somewhat slackened. Previous to the 7th inst., one of the reasons for the smart clip was that as much flour as pos-

sible might be shipped to avoid the three-cent advance in freight rates, which took effect last Thursday. The schedule was then revised and stands now as shown by the appended table, in cents, per 100 lbs:

From Superior to:	Lake and rail.	All rail.	Across lake.
New York	17½	32½	30½
Montreal	16½	32½	30½
Boston	19½	34½	32½
Philadelphia	15½	30½	28½
Scranton	15½	30½	28½
Baltimore	14½	29½	27½
Albany, Troy, Schenectady	16½	31½	29½
Utica	16½	30½	28½
Syracuse	15½	28½	26½
Binghamton, Erie	10	25	23
Chicago	10	25	23
Pearl River	12½	21½	—
Toledo	15	21½	—
Cleveland	10	22½	—
New Orleans	37½	—	—
Export rate.	—	—	—

The all-rail and across-lake rates above apply for inland transportation to seaboard points on shipments intended for export, except that consignments for export via Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass., take the New York rate, and export business via Montreal takes the Philadelphia rate.

These rates are announced to be permanent for the remainder of the season, and while they may remain upon the card, concessions may probably be extended to heavy shippers later on. The lake situation is not strong and vessels are rather inclined to shade rates than to skirmish about and piece out cargoes, or tie up. The wheat shipments will be necessarily light for the remainder of the season as the surplus is limited. The country elevators are practically emptied while here there are but a trifle over 7,000,000 bushels in store. This will be heavily drawn against by the mills, leaving not to exceed half of the amount to go forward by water. The stocks in store in the public elevators at present are as follows, by grades:

	Bushels
No. 1 Hard wheat	3,065,037
No. 1 Northern wheat	4,093,557
No. 2 Northern wheat	127,719
No. 3 Spring wheat	23,087
No grade spring wheat	1,631
Rejected and Condemned wheat	13,045
Special bin wheat	36,208

Total wheat in store... 7,351,112
Decrease during the week... 361,752
In store and afloat last year... 10,736,370
Decrease for the week last year... 859,000

It seems apparent, if the present rate of consumption by the mills continues, that there will be a shortage for milling purposes before the first of September, and all indications point to the strong probability that the mills will be kept busy in supplying the demand for the remainder of the season. Not only is there a general resumption of business throughout the country but the settlement of the coal miners' strike alone will make a marked difference in the flour trade. Millers are obliged to pay good prices for wheat and the prospects are strong that a still higher premium will be exacted. Crop reports for the past few days from the Dako-

tas are bullish; the dry weather is becoming very serious and will result in permanent injury to many fields. The last government report took a rather optimistic view of the situation. It announced a winter wheat condition of 83.2 and a winter wheat acreage of 99. Those figures suggest a winter wheat yield of 273,000,000 bus. The report gave the spring wheat condition as 88 and the spring wheat area as 87.8. Those figures suggest a spring wheat yield of 181,750,000 bus. The wheat figures as a whole suggest a yield of about 404,750,000. The figures on oats are even more bearish relatively than the figures on wheat. They made the condition of oats 87 and the acreage 99.1. The figures together suggest an oat yield of 681,000,000.

The report just issued increases its area greatly over its December estimates. The percentages of area as announced now and in December are as follows:

	June	Dec.
Ohio	95	91
Michigan	85	79
Indiana	91	93
Illinois	122	91
Kansas	126	95
California	103	102

Advices on the 13th of this month from the interior were to the effect that in Western Minnesota the drouth had been relieved in a measure, but in Southern Dakota the hot, dry weather still prevails. Yet all this is more than balanced by the improvement in trade conditions, generally. Idle men, strikers and "industrial" armies consume but little flour, but so soon as all the wheels are turning the normal demand is resumed. And the country seems to be approaching that state of affairs. The wires announce renewed work in the coal regions, and here in the iron and wheat belt of the northwest there is increasing activity on every hand.

Almost all the great iron mines in the Duluth district are in operation and a vast quantity of ore will be sent out this season. Two-thirds of the lumber out-put of Duluth will go down the lakes this season, the aggregate from the head of the lakes, including Ashland, being about 600,000,000 feet. This product goes mainly to Lake Erie ports.

Ex-Congressman John Lind is in Washington working with the millers throughout the country, seeking an amendment to the tariff bill. The object is to meet the retaliation that will certainly be provoked from Germany by the revocation of the reciprocity treaty made with that country by the last administration, but the amendment is drawn so as to include all the imports from France, Austria, Italy and Belgium, also. Senator Washburn offered the amendment which

provides that if it shall at any time appear that the government of any country imposes discriminating or prohibitory duties upon the agricultural products of the United States the president shall certify such fact to the secretary of the treasury, who shall impose and collect an additional and discriminating duty upon all articles imported from such country equal to 50 per cent of their value. In a recent interview Mr. Lind contended that the proposed amendment, if passed, would not introduce any new principle of fiscal or commercial legislation into the bill. The section which it is sought to amend provides for the free exchange, reciprocally, of farm products. This the millers do not object to—they can compete with the world. But they ask for the adoption of the proposed amendment, believing that it will give the government power to protect one of the great American industries, by like discriminating policy.

The milling industry is the most important and extensive of American industries. The exports of wheat and flour from the United States during the last four years, according to carefully collected statistics, were as follows:

Year ending—	Bushels...	Value
June 30, 1890	84,477,167	\$45,275,906
June 30, 1891	55,131,948	51,420,272
June 30, 1892	157,280,351	101,599,132
June 30, 1893	117,211,106	93,534,970

FLOUR.

June 30, 1890	12,231,711	\$7,086,168
June 30, 1891	11,341,304	54,705,610
June 30, 1892	15,195,709	75,382,285
June 30, 1893	16,620,339	75,494,347

The daily capacity of the mills in this country is as follows:

Minnesota... 100,000	Iowa..... 5,000
North Dakota... 7,000	Nebraska..... 7,000
South Dakota... 10,000	Other states... 362,000
Wisconsin... 47,000	
Michigan... 51,000	Total... 550,000
Illinois... 61,000	

The amount of capital invested, from a conservative estimate, is \$55,000,000, and the number of men employed is 30,000 at wages averaging at least \$2 a day. The average yearly out-put is not far from 75,000,000 bbls.; of this amount the exports average 18,700,000 bbls. It is claimed, however, that owing to the dullness in the flour market, the entire demand for the current year could be supplied in 115 days of operation of the whole milling capacity, leaving the remainder of the time as enforced idleness or partial work. These figures show the desperate condition of the industry and the propriety of congress extending such and as is practicable and legitimate.

Germany now imposes a duty of 3 marks (72c.) per hundred kilos (220 pounds) of wheat, and 7 marks, or \$1.68 per 100 kilos of flour. The German miller would be given ample protection at 4 marks, but 7 marks is prohibitory. In addition

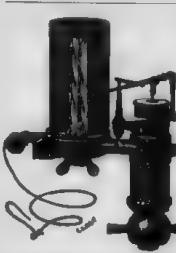
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tion to this the American miller meets another barrier in the shape of reciprocal treaties between European nations which absolutely debar him from successful competition. Thus, if this amendment, or one equally or more effective is not adopted, the American miller will have to stand idly by and see his raw material taken from him and manufactured and sold in a market from which he is excluded.

The packers and nailers employed in the mills here and in Duluth have formed a union and have made application to associate themselves with the American Federation of Labor. Last week they asked for an advance in their wages which was granted by some of the mills, while others are considering the matter. It is thought however, all the mills will concur in this demand and follow the example of the Anchors, Listman and Lake Superior. A 25-cent advance was demanded, making the wages \$2 per day for packers and \$1.75 for nailers. These wages were paid last year, but as the flour market declined wages were reduced. At the Anchor mill the men rested on their oars until the matter was adjusted. The mills all pay as liberal wages as is possible and it is rare that there is any trouble with the employees.

A somewhat remarkable action was taken by a government official here a short time ago. At the Anchor mill Alex. McArthur was appointed first engineer, and employed H.

Bailey as his assistant. Bailey was at the time visiting at Toronto and was notified to come on and go to work. M. T. Stokes immigration inspector noticed an item of the employment in the newspapers, and at once sued out papers for the arrest of Mr. McArthur under an immigration act which prohibits the engagement of aliens to perform labor in this country. It is thought that the authorities at Washington would get hold of the matter before any serious inconvenience is done. Mr. Bailey was formerly employed at the Anchor mill.

The chief interest in marine circles for the past week or two has been in the arrival of the big fast passenger boat, "Northwest," of the Great Northern railway system, and the departure of the "Christopher Columbus" for the season's excursion business between Chicago and Milwaukee. The Northwest will run between Buffalo and the head of the lakes, carrying no freight. She is a magnificent craft and has an easy gait of 22 miles per hour. She can be crowded to 24.

J. S. Hill, son of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern, has moved to this city to take a position with the Eastern Minnesota railroad.

The Listman will have an "advertised" capacity of 2,000 bbls. in 24 hours (one side) but one day last week it turned out 2,482 bbls. When both sides are in operation the output will be nearer 5,000 bbls. a day than 4,000 bbls. which were guaranteed by the builders. This mill has run almost continuously this season. The Minkota mill, built for a 500-bbl. mill, has a recent record of 751 bbls. This mill was designed by W. A. Scott, headmiller of the Imperial mill.

The new Barclay mill is nearing completion. The mill is enclosed and is being covered with corrugated iron. Engine foundations are being laid and its machinery will be placed in position in a short time. The mill will be grinding by August 1.

The lake situation today is rather weak; shippers only bidding for tonnage to save storage and the charters which were made are to be loaded by the 15th inst. The rate is held at 2½ cents. The rumored refusal of certain portions of the coal districts to accept the settlement of the strikers' difficulty has an effect on present business. It is the general belief that the settlement of the labor troubles will enliven business generally along the lakes.

An adjourned meeting of the general managers of the rail and lake lines was held at St. Paul on Tuesday of this week, the meeting received the report

of the meeting of general freight agents held a few days previous when the lake and rail situation was thoroughly discussed, relative to maintaining existing flour and grain rates. While the result of yesterday's conference was not given out for publication, it is understood that no change was made and that the schedule given above will be adhered to for the present, at least.

The wheat market is still bullish. An operator on Change speaking of the situation today said: The bulge in wheat took a fresh grip today and got as high as 2½c. above Monday's close. The market is very active, the business large and a speculative feeling seems to be abroad. Higher prices are predicted by almost everyone. The dry weather where rains are needed is the main foundation for the strength. I have seen no one except a few local operators who care to sell any short. The bullish feeling seems to be universal. Rains would upset a lot of calculations, but you have this in favor of buying, if you can stand a little decline you will probably have a chance to sell higher later, and higher prices may come quick if the northwest crop gets hurt by drought.

But aside from these temporary signs and portents of the hull and the bear there are stronger and more substantial reasons why the price of wheat is advancing.

E. T. D.

SUPERIOR, June 13.

SURPLUS WHEAT IN NORTHWEST.

The northwestern visible supply is about 8,000,000 bush. less than it was a year ago now. Stocks are going out much more slowly, however, than they did either a year ago or two years ago. Last year during May the decrease was 12,000,000 bus. and this year only 4,000,000. In June stocks fell off 10,000,000 bus. and in July about 5,000,000 bus. If the decrease during these two months this year should be but one third of what it was last year as was the case during the past month, stocks on Aug. 1 will be larger than they were a year ago. That such will be the case appears possible, unless there should be a change of values as existing at present between the northwest and eastern markets. With prices of No. 1 northern as high here as prices of No. 2 red in New York, or nearly as in Europe, there can be but little wheat worked off to outside millers. Last year the wheat shipments from Minneapolis and Duluth amounted to 8,400,000 bus. This year they were less than half that amount. The flour output at Minneapolis during May was 757,330 bbls., against 759,322 bbls. last year.—*Market Record*, June 6th.

IMPORT DUTIES ON CORN AND FLOUR ABROAD.

From a statement prepared by the Board of Trade we have compiled the following table, showing, in English equivalents, the customs duties at present levied on imports of wheat and of wheat-flour in the various European countries and in the United States of America. In most instances the duty is quoted per cwt., so that if multiplied by four it would, in the case of wheat-grain, fall just a little short of the equivalent duty per imp. qr. of 480 lbs.:—

Country.	Wheat Grain.		Wheat Meal and Flour.	
	Prohibited.	Per cwt.	Prohibited.	Per cwt.
Portugal.	3s. 3d.	4½d.	5s. 4d.	6d. per cwt.
Spain.	3s. 3d.	4½d.	4s. 8d.	8½d. per cwt.
France.	2s. 10½d.	4s.	3s. 9d.	8½d.
Germany.	2s. 10½d.	4s.	3s. 9d.	8½d.
Austria-Hungary.	1s. 6¾d.	4s.	2s. 1d.	8½d.
Greece.	1s. 6¾d.	4s.	1s. 9¾d.	8½d.
Sweden.	1s. 6¾d.	4s.	1s. 9¾d.	8½d.
Norway.	1s. 6¾d.	4s.	1s. 9¾d.	8½d.
Russia.	1s. 6¾d.	4s.	1s. 10¾d.	8½d.
Roumania.	1s. 6¾d.	4s.	1s. 10¾d.	8½d.
Turkey.	1s. 6¾d.	4s.	1s. 10¾d.	8½d.
Denmark.	1s. 6¾d.	4s.	1s. 10¾d.	8½d.
Holland.	1s. 6¾d.	4s.	1s. 10¾d.	8½d.
Belgium.	1s. 6¾d.	4s.	1s. 10¾d.	8½d.
United States.	1s. 6¾d.	4s.	1s. 10¾d.	8½d.

8½d. per cwt., and the latter of 1½d. per cwt. upon barley. Portugal levies more than twice the tax imposed by Spain upon these cereals, whilst Italy and Germany put a heavier duty upon oats than upon barley. The United States impost is equivalent to 10s. per qr. upon barley and 5s. 2d. per qr. upon oats. In the case of France all kinds of grain and flour, of extra European origin, but imported from European entrepôts, are required to pay the duties specified, with the addition of a surtax equivalent to 1s. 5½d. per cwt. Turkey has an *ad valorem* duty of 8 per cent upon corn, grain, pulse, meal, and flour of all kinds; in Bulgaria the corresponding tax is 8½ per cent.—*The Miller, London*.

THE PROFIT ON WHEAT.

The following is a statement showing the market value of No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth as compared with results of actual sale of 16,000 bushels Manitoba No. 1 hard made in Liverpool (for London delivery) June 1, 1894. No sale of Duluth No. 1 hard for prompt shipment has been made since May 26. The statement is furnished by the railroad and warehouse commission:

June 1—Price No. 1 hard wheat in Duluth,	Cents, 57.88
Duluth elevator charges; weighing and inspection,	1.30
Lake freight and insurance, Duluth to Buffalo,	2.30
Buffalo elevator charges, commission, etc.	1.00
Canal freight and insurance, Buffalo to New York,	3.00
New York elevator charges, demurrage, towing, trimming, and commission,	1.50
Ocean Freight and insurance New York to London	2.25
Loss in weight Duluth to London	.50
Net cost in London "c. i. f."	66.73
June 1—2000 quarters (16,000 bushels) No. 1 hard Manitoba sold in Liverpool for London delivery at 23 shillings and 6 pence per quarter, or 70s cents per bushel.	70.50

Gain on transportation 4% per bushel.

C.I.F. means "cost, insurance and freight," or delivered at the dock, purchaser paying all subsequent charges.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for two weeks ending June 15, 1894.

Receipts.....	1,815,888 bushels.
Shipments.....	2,783,065 "
Previous two weeks—	
Receipts.....	1,800,010 bushels.
Shipments.....	1,907,630 "

LITERARY NOTES.

THE special fashion feature of the *Bazar* which will be published on June 16th is a Casino toilette from Worth, Color. T. W. Higginson writes charmingly on "The Decline of Ennui." The writer of "Mrs. Wouter Van Twiller's Saturday Afternoon" has some pleasant things to say about "Trilby." Helen Everett Smith has a suggestive article on "Superfluous Persons," and Elizabeth Bisland's "Story of a Garden," which has been anticipated for some weeks, begins in this number. The "Paris Letter" gives many interesting details of Parisian fashions in Paris. The next Number will contain designs for traveling dresses, and also some beautiful hats and bonnets.

KITES are heavy, that a gale of wind is required to move them, and which, when raised, will draw a train of cars—kites forty-five feet in length—Japanese fighting kites—are described in "Harper's Young People" this week. The same number contains an article by W. J. Henderson on "Sailing a Sharpie."

Harper's Weekly for June 20th will contain articles on the Saengerfest, which will be held at Madison Square Garden, the Canadian Iroquois (by E. Pauline Johnson, princess of the tribe), and "Socallism in England." "The Master," L. Zangwill's strong serial story is continued, the scene being now laid in London.

Home and Country magazine for June is finely illustrated. Among its contents are: The Art of Music, by Hamilton Hodder Cochrane; The Early Risings of Distinguished Men, by Mrs. G. F. De Fontaine; The Golden Amulet: A story of ancient Rome, by Frances Smythe; A Month Among Elephants, by William Lansing; The Evolution of Melissa: a story of the South, by Isaac Irving; Dwellings of the Poor, and Their Relation to Crime, by Edward Pigot, M. D.; The Graveyard of American Shipping, by George Ethelbert Walsh; How Lemuel Boggs Got His Pension. Illustrated Washington, by Clarence Frorie; and Kings and Their Symbolism, by Henry W. Lippman.

Memorial Day, by W. C. Campbell; Uniforms of the Flag, by Hezekiah Butterworth; Never, by L. N. Case, Supt. Water Works, Detroit, Mich., are among the poems contained in this number.

Home and Country is published by Jos. W. Kay, at 53 East 10th Street, New York City. Subscription, \$2.50 a year.

The *Century* for June contains two articles particularly appropriate to the current discussion of administrative reforms. The first is a symposium of eleven ministers of the United States on "The Consular Service and the Spoils System," ten of the writers being strongly in favor of a radical change in the direction of the Merit System. The eleventh, Hon. T. W. Parker, is alone in thinking that the present system has worked very well. The second—a paper by Dr. Albert Shaw, author of previous papers in the *Century* on the governments of Paris, London, Glasgow, Budapest, and other European cities—deals with "The Municipal Framework of German Cities," and is the forerunner of a second paper to appear in July on "What German Municipalities do for their Citizens." This article, coming in the midst of a widespread and growing interest in municipal reform, is likely to receive much attention, written as it is by a careful observer and recognized authority on the subject.

Other topics of public interest treated in the magazine departments are "Bosses," "Hard Times and Business Methods," "The Reform of Secondary Education," "Military Drill in the Schools," (a reply by Benjamin F. Trueblood to Ex-President Harrison's letter to the *Century*), and "An Honest Election Machine," a description by Herbert Brown Arnes of the way in which Montreal was rescued from a corrupt ring. The editor also advocates reform of the Consular Service.

THE June *St. Nicholas* has a frontispiece called "June Roses"—an engraving by Frank French, the artist-engraver who designs and executes his dainty pictures entirely from the first sketch to the completed block.

Although it is vacation, boys who wish a good "piece to speak" will do well to make a note of the opening poem in this number. It is called "The Saga of Olaf the Young," and tells how a little Norwegian saved his father's vessel from the enemy. It is bright and stirring.

"Decatur and Somers" and "Jack Ballister," the serial stories, are good reading for all ages, and in the firstnamed there is a very humorous account of a midshipman's trick.

The complete novel in the June number of Lippincott's is "The Wonder-Witch," by M. G. McClelland. It is a charming romance of Virginia, beginning in war times and happily concluded long afterwards. The title refers to a ring, which had a strange story of its own, and the supposed power of keeping its wearer constant to its giver.

GILBERT Parker's serial, "The Tresspasser," reaches its close after carrying the hero through queer adventures and dire social and moral dangers.

"The Rumpty Case" by Anna Fuller, the well known author of "A Literary Courtship," tells how justice was done upon a domestic tyrant by the joint action of Providence and an honest farmer, after the forms of law had failed to reach the case.

In "The New Northwest Passage to the Orient," J. Macdonald Oxley writes of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its line of steamers to Japan.

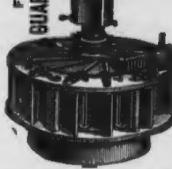
In "Hot Work on the Pampas," Morgan S. Edmonds describes the suppression of brigandage in the Argentine Republic in 1873.

The *Review of Reviews* for June shows the usual flexibility of that keenly edited periodical in adapting itself to the topics of the month. In its department of Leading Articles it groups together a very remarkable series of digests of important recent essays on various topics pertaining to the political and social status of woman. Moreover, its always varied and curious collection of caricatures illustrating the history of the month is enlivened by a number of cartoons from New Zealand and Australia, some intended to eulogize and others to satirize the enfranchisement of woman in the New Zealand colony and the unsuccessful woman suffrage campaign in New South Wales. These articles and caricatures are submitted by the *Review of Reviews* apropos of the great pending discussion in the State of New York.

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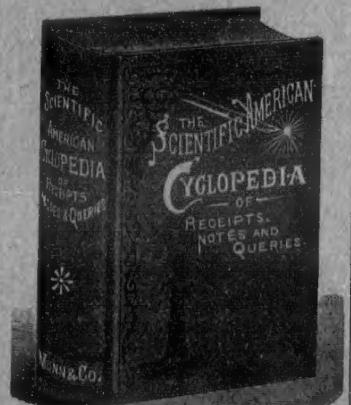
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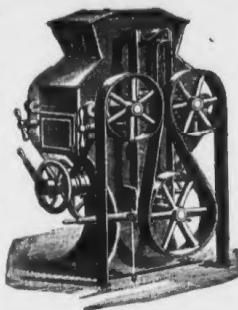
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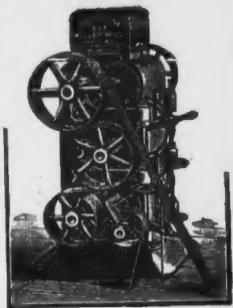
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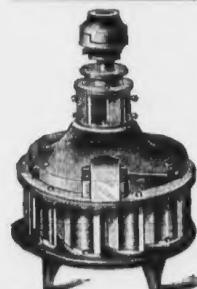
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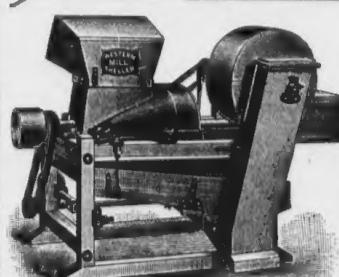
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